

With which is incorporated The

1845. "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIII. No. 4331. 號九十月五年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1877.

日七初月四年丑丁

PPICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON :- F: ALGAB, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. George Street, 30, Cornhill. Gordon & Gorch, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. Samuel Deacon & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street. NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nas- IN sau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND :-- GORDON & GOTOH, Melbourns and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:-Bran & Black, San Fran-

CHINA: Swatow, QUELOH & CAMPBELL, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HEDGE & Co. Shanghut. LAME, CHAWFURD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH. Manila, C. HEIMBERE & Co. Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

#### Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK. ING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND..... 500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman-H. Hoppius, Esq. Deputy Chairman—F. D. Sassoon, Esq. E. R. BELILIOS, Esq. | WILHELM REINERS, W. H. FORBES, Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK. ED. TOBIN, Esq. A. McIves, Enq.

CHIEF MANAGER. Hongkong. . . Thomas Jackson, Esq. Manager. Changhai, . . I WEN CAMEBON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS .- London and County

HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED N Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily

balance. On Fixed Deposits : -For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. 6 ,, 4 per cent, ,, 5 per cent.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Oredits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafes, granted on London, and the shief Commercial places in Europe, India,

Anstralia, America, Chips and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

## For Sale.

**APOLLINARIS** NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

POLLINARIS WATER .- "It is, in A our opinion, superior for table purposes to any other mineral water with which we are acquainted. It is strongly efferves-

cent, and forms an exceedingly pleasant and refreshing beverage, either alone or in combination with wine; and it is not, we are informed by an eminent medical friend, liable to that charge which has been so frequently brought against sods and other waters-that they have a depressing effect mon the system. On the contrary, medical testimony is unanimous in favour of the high therapeutic qualities of Apolinaris Water."-Civil Service Review.

APOLLINARIS WATER IS CERTAINLY THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATER. It is softer and more refreshing than its only rival Seltzer Water (Nassau Seltzer Brunnen), and is more pleasant to the palate. Over all manufactured Aerated Waters it has an incomparable superiority.

"APOLLINARIS WATER is, moreover, a water of great organic purity, another highly important desideratum, in which artificial Aerated Waters often dangerously Its place seems, therefore, marked as the favoured beverage of the favoured classes who can select their drinking water. Physicians will find it a valuable addition to their resources as a cool and refreshing drink, antacid, and useful in promoting digestion and gastric irritation. Such a water is the sworn enemy of gout, rheumatism, and their congeners."-London Medi

cal Record. APOLLINARIS WATER .-- Dr. HER-MANN WEBER, F.R.C.P., writes :-- "Having largely used it during the last seven years, I have found it of great value as an A MARINE ENGINE of 20 Horse article of diet in gouty dispositions, in A Power Nominal, High and Low little acid diathesis, in tendercy to call. Pressure, with Extra SURPACE CONDENSER stones, in some forms of catarrh of the and Tubulan Boiler. Consumption, 2 bladder, and in chronic catarrh of the Tons per 24 Hours, respiratory organs; in the latter, either. The Engine is quite new; was manufacheated by itself or mixed with hot milk or tured by Messrs Matthew Paul & Co., whey. To many persons the Apollinaris Dumbarton, and is now deposited in the forms an agreeable and useful addition to Godown of the late firm of Russell & bitter waters, and a good vehicle for some Sturgls, Manila.
medicines." - Brit. Med. Jour. Particulars ma

CASE OF 50 QUARTS (STONE BOTTLES) \$10 OAHES,, 8 DOZ. SODAWATER BOTTLES \$15

, Pint = 11 ,, \$2 Allowed for the Sodawater Bottles, if Returned.

N.B.—Stone Quart = 3 Sodawater Bottles.

GEO. SMITH & Co., / Agents for China and Japan. NORTON & Co., Agents in Hongkong.

#### for sale.

NEW BOOKS. JUST OPENED AND FOR SALE.

TOVELS by Popular Authors. WORKS of Reference. EDUCATIONAL WORKS. SCHOOL BOOKS. Presentation BOOKS richlyfillustrated. SCHOOL PRIZE BOOKS. Children's TOY BOOKS, &c., &c. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

FOR BALL. TTENRIOT & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE. Carte Blanche "Dry." TH. ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Carle Blanche. JOHN DURAND & Co.'s CLARETS and White Wines. STARTUP' & KENTISH'S PORTS and

SHERRIES. Moullon & Co.'s COGNACS, 1, 2, 3 Stars. BLANCHY FRERES & Co.'s CUGNACS. JUSTUS LEMBKE & Co. Hongkong, April 9, 1877.

FOR SALE.

OUTLER PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSSEN & Co. Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

NOTICE. HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

till further notice, the PRICE of our from the First of January, 1877. 10E will be ONE (1) CENT per ib. KYLE & BAIN,

Proprietors. my23 Hongkong, May 16, 1877.

FOR SALE, THE IRON SCREW STEAMER "-ALBAY."

THE above Steamer was Built in Glasgow in 1872 by Messrs Dobbie & Co., under special survey of LLoyds', and Her MACHINERY AND BOILER were made by Messra James Howden & Co., under special inspection. She was constructed to carry a large Cargo on a light draft of water and is well adapted for the Philippine, China, or Japan trade. She underwent general Repairs in 1875, when New SAILS, RIGGING, and a complete outfit were supplied by the Hongkong and WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, and in March of the present year her Engines and Boiler were thoroughly overhauled.

DIMENSIONS.-Length between Perpendiculars, 170 feet. Beam, 26 feet 3 inches. Depth of Hold from Ceiling to Main Deck 9 feet 5 inches. Height from Main Deck to under side of Awning Deck, 7 feet 41/2 inches.

GROSS TONNAGE. - 550 Tons. CLASS.—Built to Class 100 A at Lloyds. Ric.—Brig Rigged.

CARGO CAPACITY. - About 9,000 piculs, or 625 tons Measurement (40 feet.) DRAFT.—Light 9 feet : Loaded 121 feet. Speed.—Eight knots on consumption of 81 to 9 tons of coals per 24 hours.

CABIN. - Under Awning Deck aft; saleon, pantry and five state rooms, with accon, modation for 12 first-class passengers.

Bunker Capacity. - 75 tons coals.

## MACHINERY.

Engine.—A pair of Howden's patent High and Low pressure Engines of 90 Horse Power nominal; High Pressure Cylinder 25 inches, and Low Pressure Cylinder 45 inches in diameter : Stroke 30 inches. PROFELLER.—Bessemer Steel of 4 Blades, with One Spare Set of Blades.

WINCH, -One Steam Winch with Donkey Boiler on Deck.

Boiler.—One Horizontal Tubular Boiler 11 feet diameter, with 3 Furnaces, tested for a working pressure of 60 pounds. MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

FOR SALE,

Particulars may be obtained on applica-

MORRIS & RAY. Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

## NOW READY.

CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part L. A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Two Dollars and a Half. To be had from Measrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Mesars Kelly & Watsh, Shanghai. Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

#### For Sale.

WINES.

Wiltshire Preserved BACON. Mixed PICKLES. PATE DE FOI GRAS. White ONIONS. CHAMPIGNONS. PICCALLILI. CHOW CHOW. Assorted SAUCES. Petted MEATS. Anchovy PASTE.

Worcester SAUCE. Kippered HERRINGS. Finden HADDOCKS. Herrings à la SARDINES. Oxford SAUSAGES. Yarmouth BLOATERS. Mince MEAT. Tinned VEGETABLES.

SPIRITS.

Hennessy's BRANDY. Bass' PALE ALE, qts. Saccone's Pale Dry SHERRY. Courvoisier's Do. Do. Invalide' PORT. La Grande Marque Do. Hunt's PORT. Rouver Guillet & Co. Do. Krug's CHAMPAGNE. Heidsick's Do. AVH GIN. Pommery & Greno's Do. Old Irish WHISKY. Sparkling & Still HOCK. Do. MOSELLE.

Do. pts. Guiness' STOUT, qts. Rouyer Guillet & Co. Do. Do. ,, pts. S. Boord's "Old Tom." "Allsopp" ,, kilds. Draught PORTER, Aitken's Falkirk ALE. "Royal Glendee" Do. Combe & Co.'s STOUT CLARETS, in Great Variety, Bulk and Bottled.

Hongkong, May 14, 1877.

#### Notices of Firms.

WE have This Day Opened a Branch of our Firm of Association

ELWELL will Act as our AGENT at that RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, May 1, 1877.

NOTICE. TATR. WILHELM CARL ENGEL-BRECHT von PUSTAU, Junior, and Mr CONRAD MUNROE DONNER, N and after TO-MORROW, 17th May, have been admitted Partners in our Firm

WM. PUSTAU & Co., Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai. Hongkong, April 16, 1877.

NOTICE. HAVE This Day Established myself as SHIPPING BROKER at this Port, under my own name.

W. H. SIEGFRIED. Hongkong, April 20, 1877.

NOTICE.

RUSINESS OF THE CARRIES during THE BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony. R. H. CAIRNS,

Surveyor to Local Offices, and Lloyds Register of Shipping. 2, Club Chambers.

Hongkong, March 17, 1877.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY. N and after the 16th day of November. J 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPEN-SARY will be carried on by the Under-

WM. CRUICKSHANK, Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

## WEDNESDAY,

the 30th day of May, 1877, at Noon, on Board,— The Hulk "CHASE," lately used as the Gunpowder Depôt, as she now lies in this Harbour, off STONE CUTTERS'

ISLAND, with ONE ANCHOR and CHAIN. TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer; and the Vessel to be at purchaser's risk on the fall of the

hammer. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer. Hongkong, May 17, 1877.

# Intimations.

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. STOUT intends visiting JAPAN shortly, and would be glad if those shortly, and would be glad if those Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the who wish to Consult him professionally Marine Insurance Co. by any First Class would make an appointment for an Early

HOURS FOR CONSULTATION: 8 a, m. to 4 p.m. No. 1, Alexandra Terrace.

# NOTICE.

Hongkong, April 4, 1877.

WE, the Undersigned, beg to inform the Public of Hongkong and Kowloon that the Charter of our Steam-launch CUM SING (plying between Peddar's Wharf and Tsim-sa-choi), by Mr Buzoo, will expire on the 30th Instant, after which date the said Launch will ply on the same route on our own account; having no connection whatever with the late Charterer. The Fare will be as usual until further

WING KEE & Co., Praya Contral.

Hopgkong, April 30, 1877.

## intimations.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR

OX TONGUES in Jelly.

Corned OX TONGUES.

Smoked OX TONGUES

JAMS and JELLIES.

Assorted SOUPS.

Sausage MEAT.

Jugged HARE.

Bologna SAUSAGES.

Tart FRUITS.

BEER.

CHAREHOLDERS in the above Office je2 D are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contribution for the Year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, May 1, 1877.

TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, SINGAPORE.

my20 | (E HE BUSINESS of this Company was Resumed immediately after the FIRE. Vessels will obtain the usual Despatch and Coal Supplies. E. M. SMITH,

> Manager, my23

April 28, 1877. COMMENCING with the "GWALIOR" leaving Hongkong on the 2nd June, and until further notice, the Company's

Mail Steamers from China will proceed to London via Suez Canal, calling at Southampton to land Passengers and Mails. ADAM LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 14, 1877.

# NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors, WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary. 137, Leadenhall Street,

London,

1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. 20. Old Broad Street, LONDON. 1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL, .....£1,000,000 STERLING. RESERVE FUND,....£ 340,000 TATITH Reference to the foregoing Adver-

tisement THE MARINE INSUR-ANCE Co. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed Mr A. McIver as its AGENT in Hong-By Order of the Board of Directors,

Robert J. Lodge, Manager. THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the

A. McIVER, Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. o London.

# Hongkong, February 16, 1877. Shipping.

# Steamers.

FOR AMOY. The Steamship "ESMERALDA" will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the Instant, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to

A. MAGG. HEATON,

Hongkong, May 16, 1877.

Steamers.

Shipping.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW The Steamship " DOUGLAS," "DOUGLAS,"
Oaptain PITMAN, will be despatched for the above Ports on MUNDAY, the 21st Instant, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to

Hongkong, May 16, 1877. FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling off the usual Coast Ports to land

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Mails and Passengers.) The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "BRISBANE" will be despatched as above

on TULSDAY, the 22nd Instant, at Noon. For Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents. my22Hongkong, May 14, 1877.

FOR YOKOHAMA. The British Steamer · TEVIOT" will be despatched as above on TUESDAY Next, the

22nd meant, at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

my22Hongkong, May 18, 1877. FOR BANGKOK.

The Steamship will be despatched for the For Freight and Passage, apply to

AH YON, No. 57, Praya Central. Hongkong, May 18, 1877.

# Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 British Ship

"MADURĀ," STANTON, Master, will load will have immediate

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, May 18, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship "THOMAS LORD," HALL, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, April 26, 1877.

For Freight, apply to

For Freight, apply to

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship "NEW ERA," SAYER, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

Hongkong, April 27, 1877. FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Bark "ALBERT RUSSELL," Captain CARVEE, will load here and will have quick despatch.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 20, 1877. FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 American Bark

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

"ROSETTA MoNEIL,"
BROWN, Master, will load here
and will have immediate despatch as above. For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, April 14, 1877.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Ship "LALLA ROOKH," HENDER, Master, will lead her and have quick despatch,

For Freight, apply to

MEYER & Co. Hongkong, April 25, 1877.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Clipper Ship MEARNS, Master, will load here and have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

MEYER & Co. Houghong, April 20, 1877.

# Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY. The A 1 British Barque

" NOVELTY! Captain Colliver, having the greater portion of her Cargo will have quick despatch as

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co. Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE. The A 1 American Barque Captain Snow, having most of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 Clipper Ship "NYASSA," GARRIOCK, Master, will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents. Hongkong, April 11, 1877.

# notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES STEAMER TEVIOT, FROM LONDON, PENANG AND

TETHE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed, at their risk, into the Godowns of Mr A. McG. Heaton, whence delivery may be

SINGAPORE.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 12 o'clock To-morrow, the 19th Inst. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods

remaining after the 26th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

Agents. my22Hongkong, May 18, 1877.

MELCHERS & Co.,

STEAMSHIP SCINDIA, FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

MONSIGNEES of Goods by the above Steamer are hereby notified, that the Cargo will be landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned (the Hongkong Wharf and Godowns, Wanchi), whence and from the Whari or

Boats delivery may be obtained. Goods remaining in store after the 21st Instant will be subject to rent. Optional Cargo will be sent on, unless notice to the contrary be received before 2 p m. To day.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

MEYER & Co., Agents. Hongkong, May 14, 1877.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BRITISH SHIP CARRIOKS, FROM LONDON.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the abovenamed Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the

Hongkong, May 10, 1877. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

Vessel will be landed and stored at Con.

signees' risk and expense.

MARITIMES. 3. S. A V A.

MEYER & Co.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per 3. 8. Copernio, from Lordon, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their rick at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded or.

unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-Morrow, at 10 a.m., requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after FRI-DAY, the 18th Inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY.

Hongkong, May 12, 1877.

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#### insurances.

THE OHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE-HONGKONG.

GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Baigon and Penang. Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance

granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports. NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEED.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Beeretary. Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND LIFE,)

CAPITAL,-Two MILLIONS STEELING,

FIGHE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIMS against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matcheds, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be recelved, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-

posals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Agents Hongkong & Canton. Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

INSURANCE COMPANY OHINE8E (LIMITED.)

HOTICE,

TOLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the nett amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Bulldings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premia.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ITTHE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the menal Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agenis.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

IMCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

His Majesty King George The Birst, A. D. 1720.

HE Undereigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:---

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, Uhina and Australia.

Marine Department.

Fire Department, Policies issued for long or short periods at surrent sates. A discount of 20 % allowed

Life Department. Policies issued for sums not exceeding | Company, Limited. \$5,000 at reduced rates.

ROLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

FIHE Undersigned Agenta are in reseipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to leave Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class rick, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates. A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Houghong, January 8, 1875.

COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON,

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkoug, Canton, Foochow, Shanghal and Hankow, and are prepared to grant

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Emgrops, October 14, 1968,

Mails.

MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

SINGAPORE, BATAVIA SAIGON, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,

PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 26th May, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. MEIKONG, Commandant FOACHE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the

p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 25th May, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office. H. DU POUEY.

Hongkong, May 12, 1877.

#### Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING-THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE EXE HELM ROLLOGKROD MI

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

TITHE S. S. "OOEANIO" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 28th May, at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to:

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghal. Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 27th Inst. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be

is required. Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central. G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, May 15, 1877.

To Let.

tion of Messrs Douglas Lapraik & Co. The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra Possession from the 1st June

Apply to

TO LET.

ATO. 3, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with Immediate Possession. Apply to

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. Kind. Bisnee Villa, Pok-foo-lum, Furnished. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

late in the occupation of THE BORNEO Apply to

TURNER & Co. Honghong, May 10, 1877.

TO LET. TIRST FLOOR of No. 81, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Three Rooms. Over AHRING & Co.'s Furniture Store. Imme-

diate Possession. Hongkong, May & 1877.

intimations.

THENG SHUL; or, The Rudingers or NATURAL SOILHUS IN CHIRA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. Byo. Price.

POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures. Volume. 870. Price, \$1.50. Orders will be received by Messes Lane,

Crawlord & Co.

Intimations.

TO WONG HING CHEUNG & Co... COAL MERCHANTS, Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices. Mr Anyon has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr FAT JACK, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate atten-

Hongkong, March 19, 1877.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first Cargo and Specie will be registered for week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will London as well as for Marseilles, and ac- be charged only one half the amount of the cepted in transit through Marsellies for first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms

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modified in certain details. THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally Illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

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department. Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best | neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES paper on the advantages of Christlanity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what scho- i the Trans of each open Port, compiled from lars are ascertaining about China. lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. dress China Review, Hongkong .- Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.) Trubner's Oriental Record contains the fol-

lowing notice 't the China Review :-- "This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in. some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's She King, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

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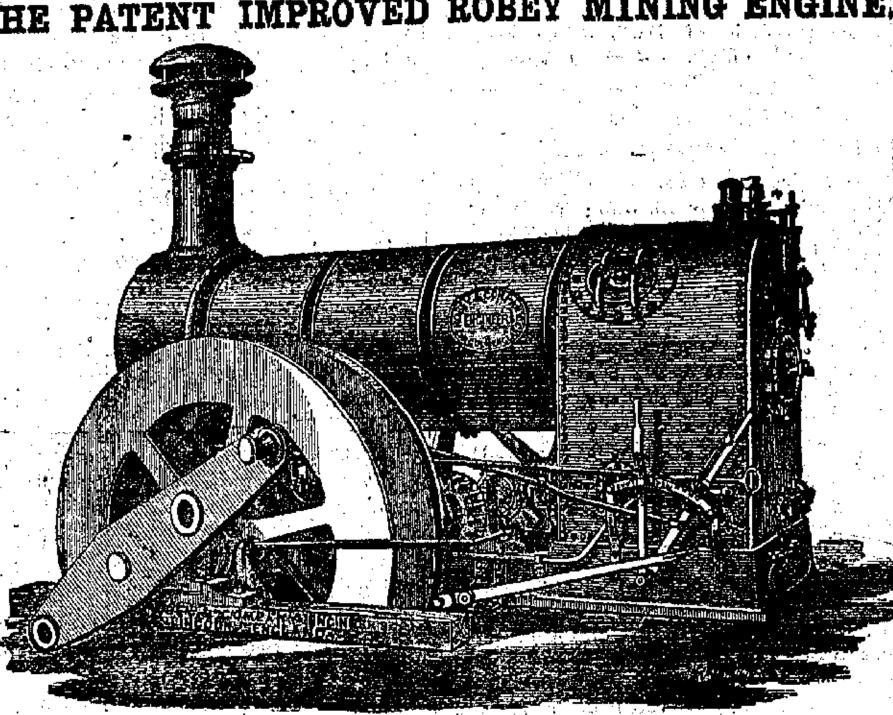
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DIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable. RIMMEL'S CLEBRATED LAVEN-

DER WATER. RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED EAU DE COLOGNE. RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLO-

RIDA WATER. RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other fragrant perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLY. CERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greating it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCE RINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR, HUNEY, ALMOND, LETTUCE, COAL TAR, and other SOAPS in bars or cakes. RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET, RICE, ROSE-LEAF and other TOILET

POWDERS, in boxes and packets. RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans, whitens, and preserves the Teeth, refresher the mouth, and sweetens the Breath. RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME, for imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.

N.B.—All Rimmel's Prethe annexed Trade Mark. E. RIMMEL, Perfumer by appointment to

H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, London.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S Perfumery, celebrated for nearly a century past, is of

the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS, London, 1862. Paris, 1867. Cordova, 1872 Lima, 1872. Vienna, 1873. Philadelphia, 1876.

CHOICE PERFUMES ATKINSONS' FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF. White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylangylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Trevol, Magnolia,

Jasmin, Wood Violet, and all other odours, of the finest quality only. ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE is strongly recommended, being more lasting and fragrant than the Gorman kinds,

ATKINSONS' OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. celebrated for so many years, continues to be made as heretofore. It is strongly Perfumed, and will be found very durable in use.

ATKINSONS' BEARS' GREASE, COLD CREAM, Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any SACHET POWDERS, TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP, ROBE TOILET POWDER, Toilet VINEGAR, VELOUTINE, WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE,

and other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World. and of the Manufacturers J. & E. ATKINSON.

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CAUTION. Medara J. & E. Atkinson manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned. free. to svoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full. ESTABLISHED 1799.

PERFUMERY.

Intimations.

& E. Atkinson's WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POW-

DER, TRANSPARENT SOAP. TOILET VINEGAR. PRIZE MEDALS-LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,

CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA. Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

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24, Old Bond-street, London. The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK \_ ... A While Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours. 19may77

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS BEETLES, and all other insects are destroyed by

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER which is quite harmless to Domestic

Sold in tins 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and all Chemists. The is, tins are so made that the Powder is easily distributed from them, and will be found a great improvement on the old paper packets. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those peats. It is perfectly clean in application.

Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Drugglats.

**KEATING'S** Bon Bons or Worm Tablets,

A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

TESTIMONIAL. Medical Hall,

Mr. KEATING. Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876. Dear bir,-I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale. have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worm brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. dare not be without the remedy .-- Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER. Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and Druggists. Proprietor-THOMAS KEATING,

REWARD AND CAUTION. - Whereas I am informed fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, and on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

CAUTION.

7ap77

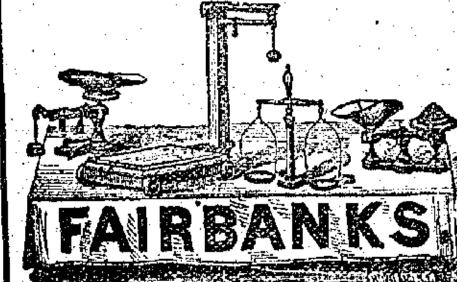
MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported. sumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand. which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: MATTHEW CLARK & Sons, Great Tower Street, London.

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MADE WITH THE Latest and Most Valuable Improvements.



SCALES Ada; ted to the Standard of all Nations, Packed ready for Shipping

RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT World's Fair, London, World's Fair, New York, World's Fair, Paris, World's Fair, Vienna, World's Fair, Santiago (Chili), World's Fair, Philadephia, FAIRBINKS & Co. NEW YORK.

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The most effectual remedy will be found to be Datura Tatula,

ASTHMA & CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

Prepared in all forms, f. r smoking and inhalation, by

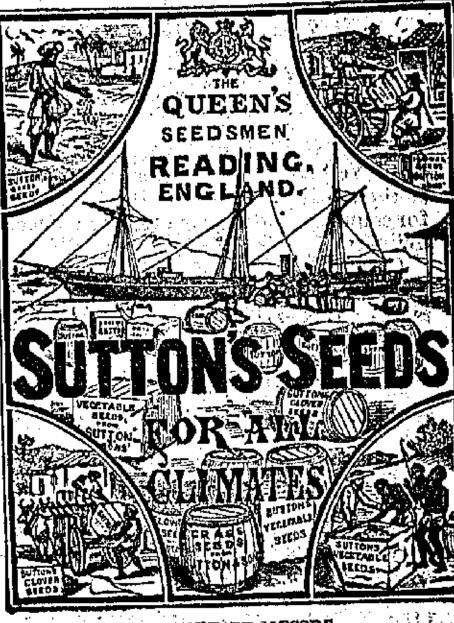
SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, and sold by them, and all Chemists an Storekeepers throughout the World.

17jun76 Mr. Andrew Wind,

NEWS AGENT, &c.

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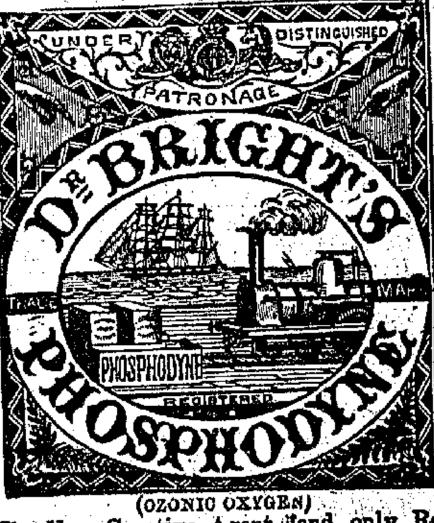
Intimations



Which ensures their arrival in dry and fresh condition.

Complete Catalogues may be had at the Office of this Paper, or from SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN, Reading, near London, England. N.B.—Remittances or their equivalent must accompany every order. 8mc77 • 1m

Prote ted by Royal Letters Patten, Dated October 11th, 1869.



The New Curative Agent, Rand only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree. It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of-Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of Breath. Trembling of the hands and limbs, Impaired Nutrition. Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first stages only), Timidity, Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood. Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold-on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree. that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed. the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseons, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet

mildness unparalleled in medicine. The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wastand exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character. maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheer-11. brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unacoustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symp. toms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR BRIGHT'S THOSPHODYNE is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors

throughout the Globe. Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Lau-

guages, accompany each Case. Caution. The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's: Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the English Government

Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the sains words are also blown in the bottle. Agents for-Hongkong, Mossis Watson & Co. Shanghai, ,, WATSON, CLEAVE & Cd.

Export Agents, NORTON, WATNEY & Co. 107, Southwark Street,

London, S.R.

#### To-day's Advertisements.

-notice to consignees.

GERMAN BARQUE IRIS, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Con- 2.30 P.M. Correspondence for Japan or the signees' risk and expense. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Hongkong, May 19, 1877.

#### SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Ritter, Hamburg November 9, General.-ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. May 18, Stracathro, British barque, 1159, J. Millar, Newcastle (N.S.W.) April

2, Coal.—OEDER. May 19, Ocean, British steamer, 971, J. C. Jaques, Hoihow May 19, Sugar, and General.-Jardine, Matheson & Co. May 19, Lydia, British barque, 376,

Youngson, Newchwang May 1, Beans.-May 19, Washi, British steamer, 265, A. Hunter, Haiphong May 15, General.— Landstein & Co.

May 19, Norna, British steamer, 606 A. G. Walker, Swatow May 18, General -Kwok Acheong.

DEPARTURES. May 18. Penedo, for Hoihow. 19, Glenlyon, for Hankow.

19. Oharlotte Andrews, for Quinhon 19, H.M.S. Tamar, for Singapore and Portsmouth.

19, Zambesi, for Europe, &c. 19, Penguin, for Foochow. 19, Pernambuco, for Salgon.

CLEARED.

Gustav & Adolph, for Tientsiu. Hwai Ymen, for Swatow. Killarney, for Swatow. Douglas, for Coast Ports. Albay, for Amoy. Cairnsmuir, for Hankow. Emma, for Whampon, Ghechow, for Canton. Macgregor, for Saigon. Aurora, for Bangkok. Golden Horn, for Saigon. Woodlark, for Swatow. Charite, for Touron. Eudoxie Adolphine, for Chefoo. Ningpo, for Saigon.

Channel Queen, for Amoy.

## PASSENGERS.

Aßrived. Per Ocean, from Hollow, 15 Chinese. Per Washi, from Haiphong, 10 Chinese and 2 Anamites.

Per Norna, from Swatow, 180 Chinese. DEPARTED. Per Lambesi, for Southampton, Mr and Mrs Pedder, Messrs Goode, Henman, and Jones; for Suez, Lieut. Kelly .- From Yokohama: for Southampton, Mr C. Cocks. Per Penedo, for Hoihow, 100 Chinese. Per Charlotte Andrews, for Quinhon, 5

SHIPPING REPORTS. The British steamer Ocean reports: Strong N.E. winds and cloudy weather

throughout. The British steamer Washi reports: Strong head winds and sea throughout. The British steamer Norna reports: Light N.E. winds and thick atmosphere. The British barque Stracathro reports: Left Newcastle on the 2nd April, and had three days light winds before getting the S.E. trade in 30 South. Had moderate trades which carried us to 10 S., from there to 5 N. light and variable winds; got moderate N.E. trade to 18 N. and from thence light winds to arrival. Came by the inner route between New Ireland and Bongouville, and had exceptionally fine and light weather all the passage.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:-

For SAIGON .---Per NINGPO, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 20th inst.

For HANKOW .-Per CAIRNSMUIR, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 21st inst. For AMOY.—

Per ESMERALDA, at 9.30 a.m., on Monday, the 21st inst. For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW,-

Per DOUGLAS, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 21st inst. For HAIPHONG.

Per Ship GUSTAV & MARIE, at 3.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 22nd inst. For YOKOHAMA,---Per TEVIOT, at 4.30 p.m., on Tuesday,

the 22nd inst. For MANILA .-Per H. C. M. S. S. MARQUES DEL

DOURO, is postponed till further For AMOY .-

nouce.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.-The Australian Contract Packet BRIS-BANE, will be despatched from Hongkong on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., set, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, mania, New Zealand, and Melbourne.

11.15 a.m. The Mails will be closed at 11,80 a.m. Correspondence for New Zealand must be it will be sent via Galle.

Correspondence for Southern Australia can be sent by this route if desired, bu as a general rule it is better to send it via Galle.

Hongkong, May 14, 1877.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET. The French Contract Pocket MEIKONG. will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 26th instant with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, vid Marseilles; to Salgon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Ma-

dras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria, Hongkong, May 12, 1877,

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS. MAILS will close:-

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET. The United States Mail Packet OCEANIC will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th instant, with . Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed

as follows :---2 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

2,30 P.M. Post-Office closes.

United States only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

when the Mail is finally closed. Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

May 18, Iris, German barque, 506, P. J. Hongkong, May 15, 1877.

#### Shipping Intelligence. HOME SHIPPING.

The following is corrected from the latest London Papers :---DEPARTURES.

Nov. 28, Western Chief, from London to Dec. 4, Benclutha, from Cardiff to Hong-

Dec, 17, A. E. Vidal; from Hamburg to Dec. 20, Chinaman, from London to Hong-

Dec. 22, Sophie, from New York to Hong-Dec. 23, Inc. from Greenock to Swatow. Dec. 23, John Nicholson, from New York to Shanghai.

Dec. 27, Undine, from London to Shanghai. Dec. 29, Canaan, from Cardiff to Hong-Jan. 4, C. R. Bishop, from London to ling Prayer:—Litany, Ante-Communion

Jan. 12, Woodhall, from Hamburg to Hong-Jan. 12, Hope, from London to Hongkong. Jan. 16, Gryfe, from Cardiff to Hongkong

Jan. 18, Batavia, from Hamburg to Hong-Jan. 31, Forward Ho, from London to Fob. 1, Robert Henderson, from Buryport to Hongkong. Feb. 2, Polynesia, from Cardiff to Hong-Feb. 5, Carrizal, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Feb. 8, Daphne, from London to Hong-Feb. 12, Leading Wind, from Antwerp to Feb. 17, Therese Behn, from Cardiff to Feb. 18, Matchless, from Cardiff to Hong-Feb. 19, Cactus O., from Cardiff to Hong-

Feb. 19, F. P. Lichfield, from Cardiff to Feb. 19, Maipu, from Cardiff to Hongkong. Feb. 20, Penrith, from London to Hong-

Feb. 22, Enid, from London to Hongkong. Feb. 22, Osaka, from London to Hongkong. Feb. 22, Belted Will, from London to Feb. 27, Gold Bunter, from Cardiff to Feb. 28, City of Aberdeen, from London to

Feb. 28, D. McB. Park, from Sunderland to Singapore and Hongkong. Feb. 28, Janet Ferguson, from Glasgow to Singapore and Hongkong. March 1, Isles of the South, from Cardiff to

March 1, Brown Brothers, from Cardiff to March 1, Khedive, from Antwerp to Hong-March 2, Paracca, from Cardiff to Hong-

March 8, A. S. Davis, from Cardiff to March 3, Caller Ou, from Cardiff to Shang-

March 4, Nimbus, from Cardiff to Hong-March 6, Lord Macaulay, from Cardiff to citizen named Porter, noted among our

Hongkong. March 7, Alcestis, from Cardiff to Chefoo. March 10, Sir Lancelot, from London to March 13, Golden Spur, from Cardiff to March 15, Antwerp, from London to Hong- of "a trumped-up charge made in the

March 15, Coldstream, from New York to March 16, Bessie Morris, from Swansea to March 19, Victoria, from Swansea to Hong-

March 19, C. W. Cochrane, from Liverpool | at that port and his Chinese Interpreter, March 20, Springfield, from Cardiff March 20, Warrior, from Cardiff to Hong-March 20, George, from Cardiff to Hong. stood. It is one of the dangers of Con-

March 22, Birling (str.), from Cardiff to | nationalities, that it is ever liable to be March 24, Wigton, from London to Shang-Per ALBAY, is postponed till further | March 26, May Queen, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

March 27, Fortuna, from Antwerp to China. March 28, Isle of Erip, from Greenock, to ed on the 3rd instant, in the Chinese Shanghal with Mails for Singapore, Somer- March 29, Commissary, from London to

Hongkong. Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tas. March 29, Oygnus, from Cardiff to Can-China and Japan, (left S'pore, May 18.) March 80, Volga (str.), from London to

China and Japan. specially directed vid Torres Straits, or April 8, Rota, from Cardiff to Hongkong. April 4, Sydenham, from Cardiff to Hong-

LOADING FOR URINA AND SAVAN PORTS, At London —Steamers via Suss Canal.

Glenorthy. Nankin. Altona. Ambote. Gordon Castle. Glongyle. Sailing Vessels. Abbey Comper. Ditke of Abertorn. Melbrek. Kalsow. Ferdinand Brumm. James Shepherd. Kate Carnie.

At Liverpool. Diomed (str.) Henry S. Sanford.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, May 22:-Noon.—Brisbane leaves for Singapore, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne. 5 p.m.—Teviot leaves for Yokohama. 9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge. Adria leaves for Bangkok.

FRIDAY, May 25 :--Noon. -General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, May 26:-Noon.—French Mall leaves for Ports of Call and Europe, Goods per Teviot undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Monday, May 28:-3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco. VEDNESDAY, May 30:--

Noon.—Sale of Hulk Chase, &c., on board, off Stone Cutters' Island.

#### MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW. RELIGIOUS SERVICES:-

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.-The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E. Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c. At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Military Service. - At 8 a.m., Morning

Prayer, &c. Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 A.M. Afternoon, 6 P.M.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 P.M., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer up charge, form quite a picture, in which and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Mornand Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at Jan. 11, Windhover, from London to P.M. Preaching, at 6.80 P.M. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

Berlin Foundling House, -Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

#### MEMOS. FOR MONDAY. Shipping.

10 a.m.—Esmeralda leaves for Amoy. Noon. — Douglas leaves for Coast Ports. Goods per Scindia undelivered after this date subject to rent.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Established A.D. 1841.

# 大藥易

A. S. WATSON & Co., FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS, WHOLEBALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, 1MPORTERS

DRUGGISTS' SUNDBIES, NURSERY REQUI-SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT Medicines.

MANUFACTURERS Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,

Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters. The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision. Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.25 p.m.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1877.

March 4, Jala, from Cardiff to Hongkong. THE arrest at Foochow of an American extracts in last night's issue, would seem to indicate the presence of a system at that port which is open to grave objection. According to the Foochow Herald, Mr Porter was arrested in consequence interest of certain piratical fishermen; and so far as we know of the facts of the case, it is most sincerely to be desired that this charge may be satisfactorily proved to be of such a nature. When we say that the Consul of the U.S. A. as well as the man Porter, are alleged to have been presuming somewhat upon their foreign position, the hope above expressed will be the more readily undersular office, especially amongst certain made the cloak of rascality by greedy do with the arrest of ex-pilat Porter by March 27, Scindia, from London to Hong. | the Chinese authorities.

It is stated that Chen Taotai, by a special order of H. E. the Viceroy, startgunboat Man Nien Ching, to the group of islands lying within the jurisdiction of the Lien-kong and Ha-poo districts. Many fishing-stations and boats are hours' steaming) between these places and Pagoda Anchorage. On the morning of the 7th instant, the Taotai returned with the foreigner named Porter and six natives in custody. Five of the April 8, Priam (str.), from Liverpool to natives are said to belong to the gentry clars, and the sinth, who is the master of April 6, Cores, from London to Hongkong, a boat, is merely detained as a witness. Porter and the five natives were (on 13th) in custody on remand, charged with having collected fees (black-mail) from fishermen at the places above named, under false pretences, they having, witharmed boat to aid them in this unlawful purpose. It would appear that this false charge must either have been trumped bably the P. D. That the word month in the cost of his education and that of

originators must have had some fragments | fifty cents, we will not question for one of Consular negligence or indiscretion moment; nevertheless the fact that the upon which to construct their case. blunder originated in the printing office. Amongst the papers and other things | did not mitigate in the least its power of brought down by the Taotai is said to spreading abroad an erroneous impreshave been found a so-called agreement sion in regard to the Central School, nor written in Chinese, impressed with a seal | did it lessen the advisability of its resimilar to that of the U.S. Consulate at | ceiving a contradiction. Foochow, and bearing what appears to be the signature of the U.S. Consul, as | month' for 'per year' leaves unaffected, a witness, besides that of the foreigner says "A Catholic," "the disproportion (Porter). The purport of the agreement between the expenses of a Europeanis briefly this,—that the Consul grants | taught and a Chinese-taught school. the prayer of certain natives for the em- | was to this, doubtless, the Bishop sought ployment of Porter—the latter being to call attention, and the reason seems recommended by himself-at a monthly very evident, although you profess not salary of \$100, and that Porter's duty to be able to understand it. You admit will be to act as watchman at the places | the fact that there is a great difference. above mentioned, and to appeal to the Do you not recognise the force, therefore, Consul for assistance in the event of any of the Bishop's concluding sentence, 'I difficulties arising. Amongst the flags is hardly equitable, therefore, to place found, there is one which is said to be | Chinese Schools and European Schools similar to the national emblem of on the same level,' and cannot you no America, bearing stripes but no stars, see at what he aims?" We have a strong and having the "Union" in black, with impression that we know exactly at what the letter "P" painted upon it. In the Bishop aims, and we thought addition to this, several small flags are we had indicated it sufficiently plainly said to have been found, bearing the for "A Catholic" to understand by the inscription: 大美國巡捕官 which may be rendered "The Great (Porter);" with the impression of an appropriate official-looking seal added to

for the sake of effect. These accessories to the power of the great "Po," as alleged in this trumpedthe disingenuous natives hold up the shortcomings of foreign officialdom to the delighted gaze of their Chinese countrymen. Indeed, the native officials have it that the prisoners have made their confession, and that the "persons concerned "-the ex-pilot and the Consular Yâmen-runners, we suppose, are mean -appear by it to be seriously compromised by their connection with the disreputable business. The prisoners indeed go so far as to state that in January last they found it necessary to propitiate the "persons concerned" with presents of money, tea and ham, after the most approved Celestial fashion; and that, had the bold experiment proved the success that was expected, and the numerous folios, flags and bannerets seemed to justify, a handsome monthly income would have accrued to "those concerned" by way of share in the outturn and special allowance for services rendered. To these outrageous allegations on the part of the native authorities and their "confessing" soners, the fact that the Consul called at the Board shortly after Chen's return and had Porter immediately handed over to him, is supposed to lend an air of probability; and altogether it seems due to the very name of foreigner, not to speak of the honor and reputation of the American Consulate, that the most searching investigation should be made into this matter, and the widest publicity be given to the falsity of the charge or the peculiarity of the circumstances under which such a monstrous case could have taken shape. The defence attributed to the persons pointed at is, that they meant only to collect money from those fishermen who would voluntarily pay for having their nets protected, and that they had never attempted to enforce payment. But whether the charge or the defence be nearest the truth, what seems to us to be the moral of this curious development is, that official purity and honesty must be protected at any price, even from the indirect attempts of underlings or outsiders, whose irregular acts may throw discredit upon the representa-

LEST it be imagined that we assent to I tion of Chinese youths is comparatively the remarks of "A Catholic," in the cheap, it seems to us that \$161 a year is letter we published last night, it is ad- by no means such a wretched contribuinstruction, how many actually attended although we have no time to refer adventurers from outside; and probably girls, or even how many were Europeans pupils in denominational schools young are forthdoming

up with great skill and astutonose, or its was set up for year, and thirty cents for his Chinese compeer in letters.

"The printer's error in putting 'per insertion of the sentence in our article: "Probably, however, the Bishop is American Police Superintendent, Po Brothers at St. Joseph's;" or in other words, the Bishop and the Christian Brothers intend to apply for a grant hy and by and would very much like to get a larger one than is at present being paid to denominational schools! With an increased grant and an entire independence of all school inspection, th Bishop would doubtless be very wel

To the last paragraph of "A Catholic's" letter we invite special attention "As to the alleged dislike of Priests he says, "to have their work inspected no such dislike exists. The Roman Catholic Schools are at all times open to the Government officials to come and see what is going on, but there are many and good reasons which have influenced the Managers of the R. C. Schools in Hongkong not to petition for the grant in aid. Not the least important is the insignificant amount of it, a defect recognized by the authorities already One hundred and sixty-one dollars year is a very small contribution towards the expenses of such a school as S Saviour's, and not worth the trouble it entails." The answer that naturally suggests itself to these statements is that the Bishop ought to be satisfied with the same grants-in-aid that the other denominational schools in the Colony are content to receive. A little investigation into the matter, however, w afford a reply even more satisfactory. "A Catholic" refers particularly St. Saviour's School, as one of Bishop's ill-used institutions. That establishment, he complains, only drew \$161 from the Government. Turning to Bishop Raimondi's report we find that St. Saviour's School comprises three establishments, one for Chinese boys studying their own language, numbering 39, the second for Chinese boys learning English and English arithmetic, numbering from 15 to 20, while the third and last is a seminary in which some 10 students are undergoing a ten years' course of training for the priesthood. Here we have, therefore, a total of 67 Chinese pupils, or, if the ten students training for the priesthood be omitted-because, perhaps, the public funds, to which all denominations alike contribute, ought scarcely to be devoted to the preparation of priests, or denominationalism of any kind-there remains but 57 boys receiving instructives of the best government in the tion at St. Saviour's. Now bearing in mind what the Bishop has taken so much

visable to subject his arguments to a little | tion for the encouragement of the teachers criticism. The letter would be more in these schools as the Bishop apparently correctly described as notes on our article | considers it to be. "A Catholic" ought than as a reply to it. Our corres- also to be aware that the "insignificance" pondent starts with the assertion that of the annual grant to these schools, "no one can have any very great diffi- must be almost entirely due to their own oulty in ascertaining from the Report | faults. If he will turn to the Inspector taken as a whole, whether the children of Schools' Report for last year, he will spoken of are boys or girls, and whether | find that the grant to the Basel Mission they are European or Chinese." This is Girls' School, with an attendance only hardly meeting the question. Our com- Rve larger than that of St. Saviour's, was plaint was that the Bishop had "compil- \$311.50! The Government pays for ed his report with so much looseness and | results. St. Stephen's Church School, disregard for statistical requirements with an attendance of 79, also received a that it was impossible to state how many grant of \$200. \$311.50, divided among of the pupils and children referred to in 72 pupils, would give about \$4.32 per the course of it were capable of receiving head, which we are inclined to think, on the average for that purpose, how statistics at the present moment, is far many were boys and how many were more than the average grant made to this feeling may have had something to and how many were Chinese." We gave Home, where only Europeans have two instances—we might have given to be instructed, and the expenses others-to show that our complaint was of education are far greater than not unfounded. The first was the school they are at St. Saviour's. We have in connection with St. Francis' Church, here an immense population yielding where statistics as to the average attend- little, compared with an equal populaance are wanting. The next was L'Asile | tion at Home, in the shape of rates and de la Sainte Enfance, where no inform- taxes; our local Government is not fat, ation is given as to the sex of the found- and it cannot afford, without imposing lings there, their age, or even whether or undue burdens on the community, to Correspondence cannot be Registered after March 80, Elgin (str.), from London to found all along the distance (some eight | not they are receiving instruction of any subsidise editeation here more liberally kind. Similar faults are noticeable in the than it is doing at the present moment, remarks respecting others of the institu- It is also the true policy of a Governtions, and neither "A Catholic," nor any- ment to pay for educational results body else can furnish accurate information rather than the mere machinery for upon the points indicated, whether he affording it, nor do we think that, condigests the report as a whole or in pieces. sidering how largely the Chinese now It is usual to furnish such particulars in contribute to the revenue of the Colony, reports of this kind, and without them no | the authorities here ought to pay more accurate knowledge of what the Roman for the attainment of a certain amount Catholics are doing in this Colony in of education by a foreigner, than for its regard to education and training of the attainment by a " pagan Chinee." The European boy should be able to The misstatement in the report that earn more money for his instructors out due authority, as alleged, established a the education afforded at the Central than the Chinese gantin, and if he can-Coastguard Station on shore, and hired an School costs the Government \$18.30 per not do so, then perhaps, under all the month, whereas the cost is only \$1850 circumstances, it is no great hardship to per year, is ascribed to the printers pro- expect his parents to defray the difference

care to impress upon us that the educa-

THE MISSIONARY CONFER-ENCE,

At the Conference of Protestant Missionaries, opened at Shanghai on the 10th instant, it is pleasing to notice that many advanced views were brought forward regarding missionary work in China. A few days ago we called attention to the paper, by Rev. J. Chalmers, which appeared in the last number of the China Review, entitled "Chinese Natural Theology," the remarkable contents of which were calculated to materially modify the opinion of intelligent men as to the amount of religious feeling generally credited to the sages of China. It is now our pleasant duty to record the concurrent testimony of Professor Legge on this subject, given in a paper entitled "Confucianism in relation to Christianity," and read at the second meeting of the Conference. "Dr. Legge," the Courier says, "argued strongly in favour of the identity of Shang Ti with God, and quoted many passages from the Sacshu and the Shi king in support of his theory. The worship of the One True God, or Shang Ti, by the Emperor, was exemplified by a prayer offered some centuries ago by the reigning sovereign, in which he implored the intercession of the shin on his behalf, with the Supreme Object of his worship, here and everywhere elsa spoken of as Shang Ti. Many other teachings of Confucianism word clearly shown to be, if not in harmony with Christianity, at any rate in no way antagonistic to it; while the teachings of Confucius and Menoius regarding the original goodness of man's nature, though incomplete, were still by no means to be condemned. We know that Confucius must have believed in a future life if not in the immortality of the soul-this is proved by his sacrificial practices; while there are passages in the Doctrine of the Mean which distinctly proclaim the existence, ubiquity, and influence of spiritual intelligences. In fact Dr. Legge seemed to be of opinion that Confucianism is, or should be, just as suitable a preparation for Christianity, in one way, as Judaism was, in another. No Christian missionary would think of rejecting the Pentateuch because there were no distinct predictions in it of a future life; and in Confucius there are, really, more. It is noteworthy that at the missionary synod held at Chefoo a few years back, Dr. Martin of Peking spoke in very much the same strain; expressing his firm belief that nobody who had read Confucius would ever revile him, and that his work would be incorporated into the future civilisation of the country." It is most refreshing to have views like these propounded by men who of all living scholars are most fit to advance them. Dr. Legge is not only the greatest authority on classical Chinese, but he was a safe and cautious missionary as he is a warm advocate of the work. In presence of the somewhat contracted views entertained by some of the worthy men at present on the mission field, such utterances are especially valuable. When men like Legge and Chalmers come boldly forward in defence of the purity and high tone of the Chinese Classics, it becomes "smaller men" to bethink themselves whether vilifying the ancient records of China is not a mistaken mode of introducing Christianity amongst a shrewd and intelligent people like the

The opening sermon of the Conference was preached by Dr. Talmage, on the Divine command to go and teach all nations; and in the afternoon an address was delivered by Mr Griffith John, in which the necessity for purity of life was strongly urged upon. Their success as missionaries depended more on their lives than on their words. It was absolutely necessary that the Chinese should see Christianity as a practical religion. The purer the lives of the Missionaries and their converts, the greater would be the good effect upon the people generally. In regard to the divisions and consequent hindrances to the work which were alleged to exist amongst Protestant Missionaries, Mr John contended that uniformity was impracticable and undesirable, though unity of spirit-which he believed they possessed-was inseparable from success. The next address was given by Dr. Nelson and in it he hit off what we have often regarded as a strong point with the Protestant missionary-viz., the good example of Christian home and family life which they present to the Chinese. Dr Nelson, the Courier says, "spoke earnestly against the affectation of asceticism which characterises so many of the younger Protestant missionaries, and told them how vain it was to attempt to propitiate the Almighty by unnecessary hardships and the adoption of that most unnatural life-the celibate. One argument used by the reverend doctor struck us as being remarkably cogent. The Chinese, he said, so far from admiring a bachelor for his bachelorhood, really regard him with suspicion. Marriage is so universal with the Chinese themselves -so essentially the aim of their childhood, as the begetting of sons is the pride of their early youth—that a man of years who deliberately cuts himself off from the enjoyment of the married state becomes the object of surmises which, were they known to him, he would no doubt indignantly resent. Besides, one of the earliest of Our Lord's public acts was His participation in a wedding-breakfast; He came Himself 'eating and drinking: on what grounds, then, do people go back upon His express example !"

A paper by Dr. Williamson on the extent of the Mission field, that of Dr. Legge's alluded to above, and one by Dr. Edkins on Buddhism and Taoism occupied the Conference on the second

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS. [SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."] (Vin Southern Route.) THE WAR.

London, May 17, 1877. The announcement by the Turks that the Russians received a severe repulse at Batoum is now substantially confirmed.

Russian official despatches report that the Turkish Ironelad squadron bombarded Sukhum Kaleh and that a great and deolsive battle has been fought on land, in which the Turks lost many killed.

The French Ministry has resigned.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WE understand that H.M.S. Fly will leave some time next week for Chefoo.

WE are informed by the Agents (Mesers Jardine, Matheson & Co.), that the S. S. Elgin left Singapore for this port yesterday, the 18th instant.

List of Articles presented or lent to the April to 17th May, 1877:—1 Vol. La Caine and 8 other Vols., by A. Sienkiewicz, Esq.; Ring-necked Pheasant (on Loan), by Mrs Rogers; Atlas Moth, by Hon. J. M. Price; Snake, by W. P. Moore, Esq.; Star-fish, by L. Mallory, Esq.; Atlas Moth, by T. D. d'Egville, Esq.; Neptune's Cup, by H. Cope, Esq.; Leopard, by H. St. L. Magniac, Esq.; a Collection of Pacific Island Spears, &c., and a Collection of Plates, Dishes and a Boat Model, from Pelew Islands, Lent by H. Cohen, Esq.

RETURN of Visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending May 16th, 1877:-

Thursday, May 10th, Friday, 11th, Saturday, 12th, Sunday, 18th, Monday, 14th, Tuesday, 15th,	European. 46 28 46 53 64 65	Chinese. 179 218 156 Sunday 374 213
Wednesday, 16th,	39	186
Totals, Grand total, 1,667	841	1,326

#### Police Intelligence. (Before James Russell, Esq.) May 10, 1877.

OBSTRUCTION. Chang Ahing, a chair-coolie, was fined \$2 for rushing up to a gentleman with his heading of "Steamboats" discourses as fol-

BROACHING CARGO. Nai and Sally, seamen on board the German barque Louise, were char ed with | holders of the stock not accept a lower rate of stealing one block of tin weighing about 50 | discount than 8 per cent, can you tell me? catties. Capt. Shierloh stated that his vessel arrived here on the 9th from Haiphong. with a general cargo, including some blocks of tin which were stowed in the hold underneath some gambier. When the cargo was discharged, it was discovered that one block had been stolen. Two Chinese witnesses proved that they saw the 1st prisoner take it and hand it to the 2nd. The prisoners denied the charge, the lat adding that he was never in the hold on the Sunday referred to. The Chief Officer, Mr Rusk, however, proved to the contrary. He ordered the 1st prisoner into the hold on the day in question on some business and saw him go in. The prisoners were sent to two months' and six weeks hard labour.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Arthur Taylor, a seaman, was fined \$2 and was ordered to pay \$1 amends for disorderly conduct in that he took \$1 from the barman at the Stag Hotel and concealed it somewhere so that it could not be afterwards found. The original charge was larceny, but it appeared from the circumstances that the defendant had merely acted indiscreetly in the matter.

LARCENY. Joseph McGibbin, quarter-master on board the S. S. MacGregor, was charged by the Steward on board with stealing one bottle lime juice, one bottle tonic water and one counterpane from the pantry. The defendant said he was drunk, and did not know why he went into the pantry. Fined

# SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS. (Before Chief Justice Sir John Shale.) 19th May, 1877.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY WITH WOUNDING. Regina v. Lo Shui Sing.

The prisoner was indicted on several counts for robbing one Cheong A-sing and his sister Cheong A-yung on the highway from Wanchai to Aberdeen on the 29th

A plea of not guilty was entered, and the following jury was empanelled: Messrs Noodt, J. M. Guedes, J. M. O. Lime, Wm. Ross, E. Lilley, A. Levy and H. Cohen. The Hon, the Attorney General, Mr G.

Phillippo, prosecuted. The facts were briefly these. The prosecutor and his sister went to Aberdeen by the Wanchai Gap on the 29th April last. They returned to Victoria about I p.m. As they reached the Aberdeen side of the Gap, they saw four men sitting or standing about the place. As soon as they saw the two coming, they started to walk also two behind and two in front of the brother and sister. They then attacked and robbed the prosecutor and his sister, stripping the latter of her only jacket even, so that she was left half naked. The robbers were armed with daggers and wounded the proseputor slightly. They then ran away, after having tied up the brother and sister. The brother managed subsequently to loosen his fastenings and made a report to the Police. The prisoner was arrented afterwards at To-kwa-wan, where a

threstrical performance was going on at the

prisoner stoutly denied that he was man, he being at Ma-tow-choong, Kow-loong, on the day in question. He produced several witnesses to prove the alibi. After evidence was taken, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the pri-

soner was discharged. The Sessions were then adjourned Wednesday next, at 10 a.m.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION. The Hon. C. B. Plunkett, official assignee, in the bankrupcy of Mr T. T. Authony v.

Mesars Melchers & Co. This was a motion to set aside an interiminjunction. \* The Hon. the Attorney General, Mr G. Phillippo, instructed by Messrs Sharp, Toller

and Johnson, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hayllar, Q. C., instructed by Mr Brereton, appeared for the defendants. The bankrupt was a partner in the late firm of Broadbear, Anthony and Co., and the firm had on the 18th December 1874 granted a bill of sale to Messrs Melchers & Co. Since the bankrupt's adjudication, the defendants took possession of the goods of the firm under the bill of sale, and advertised the same to be sold to-day. The Official Assignee, however, came in and had obtained an interim injunction to restrain the de-

fendants from proceeding with the sale. Mr Hayllar appeared to-day to apply that City Hall Museum and Library, from 23rd | the sale should proceed, inasmuch as the goods were more or less of a perishable nature, and that the proceeds of the sale Contemporaine, 1 Vol. Karola Sicuklewicza should be lodged by the defendants into the Banks, to abide by the issue of the Official Assignee's claim. The defendants had power

to sell the good-will as well. The Attorney General thought that, under all the circumstances, the goods had better be sold and the proceeds placed to the order of the Court. But the good-will should not be sold, and, if sold, the money should be returned to his client. Some discussion then be sold together with the goods or not, but him that in no other statesman would be pleadings of the Charges des Affaires, and his Lordship thought it had better not, because, if sold together, the good-will might fetch less, for no one would buy it with the chance of being dragged into an

expensive Chancery suit. An order was then given authorising the sale of the goods, but not the good-will, to proceed as advertised, the money to be at the order of the Court pending its decision in the plaintiff's claim.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

QUOTATIONS. To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL" Hongkong, May 19, 1877. Sin,-At the time of departure of mails number of Circulars or Market Reports

appear, in some of which one occasionally reads extraordinary statements. Not long ago I read in one of such productions a passage like this: "Owing to the dollar question there has been a strike in the Cotton market." But let this poss, as the production was intended for "private circulation only." What can be said, let me ask, of a publication for general circulation of this date, which in its Exchange, Bullion and Share departments under the chair, as he came out of the Hongkong lows: "There are no seilers offener under 8 per cent. discount." One indeed must be countrymen against the wiles of Chinese more confounded at reports like this than those of whom we read were at the building AN INTENDING SPECULATOR.

# THE RESIGNATION OF PRINCE

BISMARCK. (Globe, April 3.) The announcement that Prince Bismarck has determined to withdraw from public life is the more startling because none of the the Prince. But they are, whether singly finish up the whole tragedy. Each necessary to stand firm. The Minister who, objects by rather curious caricatures.

and Constitutional rules, must be strangely the well-known linestransformed if he is daunted by the comparatively feeble force of South German Particularism. We incline to believe that we have not the real reason of his retirement himself capable of accomplishing a task before which a Bismarck can be said to quail. Certainly a sufficiently strong successor will not be found in Herr Camphausen, who has been named for the post, and who, without and skilful departmental chief, but he will Bismarck has often before threatened to withdraw into private life, and it may be that on this occasion he means to make the threat a reality. When he said long ago that he had set Germany in the saddle and

when she needed guidance most. (Daily Telegraph, April 4.) The retirement of Prince Bismerck-even

fied the prisoner most positively, but the tions designed to pave the way for peace appeal to the Throne it was needless. As a Dr Simeon T. Newman is about to enter that's needed, and the thing is done. have just been completed in their first stage warning against emigration to countries upon some most interesting applications of Really, gentlemen, I think I had better and it is natural to suppose that the Imperial where the law may not be powerful enough the blue ray, but is at present reticent remove to a part of the Dominion nearer Chancellor believes in the probability of to prevent ill-treatment of contract labourers, their final success. Few men in Europe it is a gross exaggeration. Coolie emigra- that General Pleasonton had done a bene- believe me when I say that, after having have such clear opportunities of knowing the tion to Peru and Cuba having been sancfew have keener foresight to discern the Imperial Government, and embassies being little to benefit him in it beyond the sale of having had an opportunity of appreciating secret history of the last twelve months, and tioned by the special conventions of the shadows of coming events. If he, as the about to start both for Peru and Cuba to his work. supreme watchman of the German Empire, give consular protection to Chinese there, saw any likelihood of approaching war, it is the emigration to Peru and Cuba will soon hardly conceivable that he would leave his be opened again. The foreign agents of post. But when the sky begins to clear, this emigration may believe in the earnest when "the wind is down, although the intention of the Peruvian and Cuban governwaves run high," the pilot who has wea- ments to rectify all the abuses formerly thered many a storm, and stood by the connected with the coolie trade, and they helm when bad weather seemed impending, may themselves be anxious to allow nothing naturally, it might be thought, goes below which is not perfectly humane and lawful, to "take a nap." There are those who have but their Chinese sub-agents will find it credited the Prince with a desire to see impossible to get a single man willing to go Russia plunge into a great war which would to Peru and Cuba, if he has seen the present | were sickly, and shortly after birth pined strain all the resources of the Czar, and volume and knows that Peru and Cuba is and exhibited strong symptoms of marasmus. place his realm in serious straits if not his destination, and they will therefore be One little sufferer soon died, but the other, deadly peril, while Germany stood by animat- driven to have recourse to the old ways of under the influence of the blue light, was "There is something not altogether dis- impossible to say where the effects of the vigor which it does not promise to lose. pleasing in the misfortunes of our best inflammatory document under review will Machiavellian explanation of some sayings against the ill deeds of Peruvians and liver complaint and consequent loss of ap- a wine-juror at the Vienna Exhibition, his attributed to Bismarck during the late Cubans, ignorant native readers will make petite. She was carefully attended and investigations conducted among the vines crisis, it may be possible that at the Prussian no such distinction, and the seeds sown by relieved of her chief complaints, but her and wines of France, and his subsequent recapital the strongest influence for European | this book may ripen, on the next outbreak of | appetite did not return, and there was also a peace did not come from the Iron Prince. popular excitement against any one foreign curious lack of perspiration attending her It is more probable, as we have before nation, into acts of retaliation against for- movements. She was placed under blue question. His opinion as to 'plastering' is indicated, that the pacific efforts of England | eigners indiscriminately as horrible as those had their best support in regions even higher | depicted in this book of horrors. than that of the Realm-Chancellor. At all events he now surrenders his many tasks to another, who will probably be more Prussian A London dispatch states that the Times, than he, and therefore less acceptable to the in a leader, after reviewing the unfavorable

semi-independent German States. The new Minister is not to be envied. He will have news from Constantinople, says:-Let us to face the difficulties of his predecessor without his prestige. In all disputes the now being carried on at Constantinople will name of Bismarck was a tower of strength. No patriot could forget that it was he who did the lion's share in making the realm what it is, and many of the National Liberals submitted to words and acts from

A NATIVE VIEW OF CUBAN AND PERUVIAN IMMIGRATION. (China Review.)

生地獄圖說(Living Hells. With. Plates and Explanations, 1875. New Edition. Printed at the Fú-man-chái office, Canton City).

The foregoing is the title of a neatly printed and handsomely got-up octave volume of 42 pages of text and 42 rough woodcuts, headed by a Preface of six pages. The date given on the title page is somewhat misleading. If we are correctly informed, the subject matter of the present volume was published seriatim since 1875, in the form of as many successive illustrated handbills as there are chapters in the present book. These single sheets were gratuitously distributed by thousands in Canton and Hongkong. It was only within the last few months that the whole was combined into one book, headed by the title "Living Hells" and an anonymous Preface, and published in Canton under the above-given fitle as now lies before us.

The name of the author is not given. His aim probably was originally to warn his coolie crimps and especially against emigration from Macao to Peru and Cuba. of the Tower of Babel. Why will the ing from the Preface however, which now heads the whole series; the aim of the author was to appeal to the Throne for the protection of Chinese emigrants in Peru and Cuba. Not having the report of the Chinese Commissioners, sent to those countries some years ago, before us, nor even the depositions taken by them in Peru and Cuba, we cannot speak with certainty. But the whole publication, now under review, appears to be based on those official depositions. Thirtyseven such depositions were selected, arrangreasons that are alleged for the step seem of ed so as to give a continuous illustration of sufficient magnitude and importance to ac- | the whole career of a coolie from the time count for it. We can understand that the he was kidnapped or inveigled by one of his all the great Chancellor feels annoyed at some recent own countrymen to go to Macao, blandly events. The complications due to the action | coaxed to enter the house of a Portuguese of General von Stosch, the vexatious im- | coolie-trader, forced by beating to sign the pediments interposed in the way of his contracts, led off in chains on board ship, policy by the Reichstag, the troubles that shamefully and cruelly ill-treated on board appear to be increasing in complexity and in various ways, inspected and sold on number owing to the attitude of the Southern | arrival in Peru or Cuba, where a series of States, and an idea that his own personal horrible tortures on the part of the planpopularity is on the wane, are all fitted to ters and a series of equally horrible retrouble the mind of a strong personality like volts or suicides on the part of the coolies or taken together, inadequate to explain his the depositions is illustrated by a woodtotal retirement from public business." out, and where the depositions left a break The Chancellor has endured too many rebuffs in the desired chain of events, a special plate in his day, and has too often known what it and descriptive text is interpolated, so as to is to be unpopular with his countrymen, to give the whole the appearance of one conallow any small feeling of petty pique to tinuous narrative. The analogy to the vabring his splendid career to an abrupt close. rious tortures which according to Buddhist Nor can we believe that the Parliamentary teaching await the wicked in hell and which annoyances referred to are so terribly are popularly illustrated by statuary in the irksome to him as is hinted. He showed, well-known "Temple of Horrors" in Canindeed, in a recent speech that he felt the ton and other cities, is suggested by several growing difficulty of the great work of of the plates and specially brought home to unification owing to the gathering force of the reader by the title page and the Preface. Particularist tendencies, but he did not Some of the plates are neatly devised, but all speak as if he contemplated surrender at are roughly and imperfectly executed by an discretion or the abandonment of his post, artist who apparently had never seen a fobut rather as if he felt that the crisis had reign ship or steamer or railway or sugarcome when more than ever it would be presses, and consequently represents these in the earlier part of his career, fought the first illustration represents a foreigner coax-Prussian Diet, and asserted the will of his ingly inviting the victim of the coolie crimp govereign in defiance of all Parliamentary to enter his house, vividly reminding one of

"Will you come into my parlour? Said the spider to the fly." in any of the motives alleged, and we cling foreigner sitting in an arm-chair near a table, to the hope that he may not even yet carry on which a champagne bottle and glass are out the purpose attributed to him. Germany placed side by side with some foreign books never needed the guidance of a strong hand (bibles?) and sternly bidding the poor coolie more than at the present time, and no suc- to sign the contract, the command being cessor who can be named is likely to show supplemented by blows administered by one and chains produced by another foreign servant. These two illustrations are ver sketches, and so is the device of an other representing the dream in which wretched victim of the coolie trade, lying in possessing the Chancellor's abilities and an underground cell in Peru or Cuba, on a prestige, will be liable to all the animosities | heap of rage, fancies himself returning home and disaffection which it is said wait upon to his native village and being met by his Prince Bismarck himself. He is an able father outside the rustic gate like the prodigal con of the Bible. But all the other be a corry substitute for the author of plates are horrible caricatures, some of them Germany's greatness and unity. Prince representing positive misstatements. Thus, for instance, the old story, which passed through many foreign newspapers, of the bones of coolies being burned to ashes and mixed with the sugar in order to give the dished up again and specially illustrated: she must now learn to ride; he could hardly have contemplated abandoning her at a time

coolie trade, as well as the employment of dealer in glass states that he has sold nearly contract labour in Peru and Cuba on the 5,000 feet of bine glass in a comparatively indeed, be a cutting of the Gordian knot it be only for a year-has a European part of foreigners, we deplore the appear. chort time.

that maxim of Rochefoucauld's, the Macao coolie crimps. Altogether it is given health, appetite, and showed signs of Without altogether accepting this stop. Although it is specially directed was for a long time afflicted with bronchitis,

> have an unfavorable conclusion.-Let us assume, also, that the blame may possibly be laid on the Turks, who will have refused once more to acquiesce in the judgment of all Europe, and turned a dear ear to the by their temerity provoked a great sovereign who was seriously desirous of peace. Is there, then, no restraining influence in the other Powers, taken together or singly? No

THE THREATENED CRISIS.

obligation to the community of nations which may outweigh the obstinacy of the Porte? We naturally turn to the latest achievement of diplomacy, the instrument which expresses the convictions of Europe on the Eastern question. Opinions may be divided on the merits of the protocol, and may be disposed to think its terms too complaisant to Russia, while the Turks are treated with too little consideration. The Powers have indeed passed condemnation on the Turkish Government, and declared that the execution of its promises is doubtful and must be watched over. They imply that the Porte has, up to this time, disappointed their hopes, and they engage, in case of wrongs to humanity and dangers to Europe may be averted. The moral effect of this judgment must remain in spite of the declarations of Lord Derby. The proceedings to

thing first being done; but to make it really had tried to clutch the brain beneath, null and void is beyond the power of man. "dead, say you? My poor little child-There is a verdict against Turkey; there is my loved, my beautiful one?" And then, a justification of Russia as to the sential seeing the curtain rise, he rushed on. merits of the controversy, and these cannot scene between " Ann " and " Gloster " was be affected. It stipulates for Turkey a never better played. The actor gave the decided advantage. Watchfulness and pos- | words of the bard with thrilling effect, but sible intervention may be the duty of Europe; there was a strangeness about his manner but if words have meaning, the Sultan's that told his mind was not upon his char-Government is to be allowed a day of grace. acter. Still the multitude applauded till foundation, as it were, of a good thing. You The whole tenor of the protocol is that no the old roof rang again, and those behind one of the Powers shall take any hostile step | the scene stood breathless with eager for the present against the Ottoman State. | delight. The third act came out, but Booth In the most unmistakable manner it intends | was nowhere to be found. \* to abstain from aggression; to maintain an It was a bitter cold night, and a farmer, agreement with other Powers; to watch with as he drove his wagon to market, was them for a reasonable time the execution | startled from his reverie as he saw a horseof reforms; and, finally, in case things | man wrapped in a large cloak (and it opened all are deceived, to advise with them ride rapidly past him. It was Booth in his on the fittest means to attain the common Richard III. costume. Madness had seized object. After such an engagement with him, and, regardless of everything, at the Turkish Government being intentionally a visit to his dead child. Drawing his the refusal of Turkey to enter into any cap from his head, he lashed his horse's

particular negotiations with herself a reason | flank with the bare weapon until the animal for war? The principles of the protocol are snorted in pain. The tall, dark trees on morally binding on all the Powers, and the leach side of him touched his heated brow Russian Government cannot get rid of its obligation to France and Germany, Austria and Italy, to say nothing of England, merely because St. Petersburg and Stamboul cannot agree on the question point of form which the former has initiated THE COST OF WAR At King's College, Professor Leone Levi has spoken a word in season. Professor Levi says the Seven Years' War cost us 83

millions, the revolt of our American colonies 98 millions, the old wars with France 831 millions-indeed, 1,000 millions would be perhaps a more accurate estimate; the two opium wars with China £8,800,000, the Kaffir war £2,000,000 the Russian war £69,000,000, the Persian expedition £900,000, the New Zealand war £800.000. and the Abyssinian war £8,000,000. does not and cannot fairly represent the actual cost of war as it presses on the taxpayers. Perhaps it represents little more than one-tenth of the amount England has had to pay for the luxury of fighting with her neighbours; and, if that be true, war must then have cost this country in the course of a century and a quarter the monstrous sum of £11,043,000,000 sterling. Professor Levi's address is that which deals

with an odious and horrible fallacy-one which has ever had a weird fascination for the popular mind—that when trade is dull we want a war to stir the sluggish world up a little, and make the pulse of drowsy enterprise beat with feverish animation People who believe that war, whose mission is destruction; can ever increase the industrial prosperity of mankind, are capable of believing anything.

The use of blue light as a means of securing health, especially in cases of nervous diseases, appears extending rapidly. From various cities in the country reports come of the efficacy of the new mode of treatment, and from investigations made by a Republican reporter, St. Louis appears to furnish no exception to the rule. The simplicity of the latter greater whiteness and lustre, is here experiments and small cost has enabled many to make a practical test of the efficacy of Sincerely as we deplore the evils connected the remedy and its general results as the aid with the crimp system and kidnapping; on in climinating disease; it has gained conthe part of Chinese, and the whole Macao siderable foothold in St. Louis, and a leading

be so termed, to the world, for there was good and kind the people of Canada are—

by a Republican reporter, and several instances of remarkable cures by means of never be induced, even under threat of blue glass were gleaned.

Many cases of nervous debility, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, and complaints of a similar nature were eradicated | spirited away, you may expect me back or partially removed by the application of again by way of the underground railway." blue light to the patient. A gentleman in business on Twelfth street

was father of a pair of twins, who, however, A lady who resides on Chouteau avenue

light, and after a time gentle perspiration | therefore entitled to considerable attention. broke over her, and after submitting her to During his sojourn at Jerez he saw the gypits influence one and a half hours each sum applied to the grapes in hundreds of morning and evening, in a brief time her cases, and found that the quantity employed health was completely restored and her was very small-not more than six pounds appetite was as healthy as could be desired. per butt in dry season, and double that Another still more remarkable case was that | quantity when great dampness prevails. of a lady residing on West Pine street, who | He also points out that the superiority of was grievously troubled with erysipelas. Burton bitter beer is owing to the large then assume the worst—that the negotiations This annoying disease is oftentimes one of amount of gypsum contained in the water of. the most dangerous and unpleasant, and the Trent, and that quite as much of this when it becomes chronic is a source of great | innocuous substance enters into a pint and mortification. The lady was troubled with a half of that excellent beverage as into any recurrences of the disorder, and it seemed bottle of sherry in existence. Nor is gypincurable. She tried the blue light remedy, sum used for checking over-activity of and was successful in apparently eradicating | fermentation only in Burton and Scotch ales

hopeless is also known to have been cured by the tribunal of Montpellier, guided by scienthe use of blue glass, and instances are | tific evidence, decided that "the employinnumerable where those suffering from ment of gypsum during vinification could nervous complaints have been relieved or | not be regarded as an adulteration, and furcured. Of course there are scores of cases | ther that it was not injurious to health." where the trial has been attended with Subsequently the French Government took failure, but it must not be lost sight of the matter up; and the result of the delithat medicine has thus received a valuable aid .- American paper.

#### ANECDOTE OF BOOTH.

The following thrilling anecdote of Junius Brutus Booth seems new, which is a miracle, considering the number of "anec-

dotes" afloat on that actor: One evening, when the elder Booth was playing Richard III. in a Baltimore theatre, further neglect, to consider means by which in his maddest mood, just as the second act was about to commence, a messenger covered with dust rushed behind the stage, and, before he could be stopped, was in conversation with the tragedian. "What!" be taken on the protocol may be made, by said Booth, as he pressed his long fingers one Power or another, contingent upon some- on his broad white temples as though he

come to the worst, and the hopes of and displayed a glittering dress beneath) great Powers of Europe, the still hour of midnight he was going to pay excepted, can Russia be justified in making flashing sword and throwing his jeweled with their silver-frested branches, and, to | thinking that they were men in pursuit, the mad actor cut at them with the sword and cursed them as he flew rapidly by. At last, after a gallant ride of two hours the horseman came in sight of a country graveyard, and, as he saw the white tops of the monuments peeping through the dark foliage like snowy crests upon the bosom of the dark billows, he raised a shout wild enough to have scared the ghosts from their graves. He dismounted, and away sped the riderless horse over hill and dale. It was the work of a moment (and the insane are cunning beyond all imagining) to wrench the wooden door from the venit containing the body of his child. He seized the tiny coffin in his arms, and with the strong arm of a desperate man he tore open the lid, and in a moment more the cold blue lips of the dead child were glued to the mad actor's! The next morning some member of the tragedian's family heard a wild strain of laughter that appeared to come from his sleeping room. The door was forced opened and Booth was discovered on his bed gibbering in idiotic madness, and caressing the corpse of his

> LORD DUNKELLEN ON TEH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. "Of one thing I am quite sure," his Lordship said: "there is hardly an American politician between the Atlantic and the Pacific who would not at the present moment be content to possess that most serviceable and useful thing-a Governor General. Indeed; the acquisition by the United States of such a personage would prove so obvious a means of solving their present difficulties, and of remedying the defects of their governmental machine, that I am almost nervous about passing near their border. There is no knowing what might happen with people under such a terrible temptation. Raids have before this been prompted by love as well as by hate | in fact, the tame ceremonies of modern marriage are but a feeble re principle of capture by which brides in less sophisticated ages were obtained. Who knows to what lengths Mr Tilden and Mr Hayes, and the inillions of their respective adherents, now drawn up in hostile array against each other, may not be driven in the agony of their present suspense? "A British Governor-General! That would, And so near, too, Just spross the water.

Several gentlemen are making experiments. A gunboat and a corporal's guard are all Several other physicians were interviewed | with a Dominion so full of hope, and with such a glorious prospect before her-I shall being 'bull dozed,' to sit for a moment longer than I can help in the Presidential chair of the United States. Should I be

FACTS ABOUT SHERRY. Mr Henry Vizetelly's "Facts about Sherwill be studied with interest by the very large section of Englishmen who have not yet resigned themselves to thin potations. Mr Vizetelly not only writes in a pleasant lively style, but possesses the advantage of understanding perfectly the subject he is dealing with. His experience as him for the task of clearing up the sherry

and in sherry. " All the wine-growers of One case of rheumatism which was almost | South of France have recourse to it;" and berations of a scientific commission is that "to-day fully two-thirds of all the wine made in France is made by the use of plaster." These "Facts about Sherry will afford infinite comfort to the fine old English gentleman; but Mr Vizetelly's book has a romantic side, his stories of the "sequestration" of sherry-growers by the ban-

dits of the Sierra being exceedingly well

told. The volume is profusely illustrated.

SOMETHING TO RALLY ON .- Just before dinner yesterday a woman entered a butcher's shop with snapping eyes, and as she slammed a tin dish down on the counter, hissed out, "Mince-meat, is it? Why don't you call it slop, or stuff, or hen-feed?" "Yes, that is some of our mince-meat." replied the butcher. "I remember your buying this yesterday." "I bought this hash for minoe-meat!" she exclaimed. "It is called mince-meat madam." "But it tastes like sawdust and pork-scraps chopped together!" "I shouldn't wonder if it did; but you see most everybody understands that ready-made mince-meat is simply a nucleus to rally on. It is the raisins, some brandy, a little cinnamon, a few cloves, a sprinkling of sugar, a trifle of spice, and you can't fail to have good meat." "Then why not make my own mince-meat?" she shricked. "Why not? We keep it on sale simply as an objective point to rally on." "Well, you can rally on this." she firmly said, turning the dish upside down on the counter. "Just as you desire, madam," was the affable reply, and when she reached the door and turned back, that butcher still wore the same kind and patient smile.

## Quotations.

Honekong, May 19, 1877. OPIUM.-New Patna, cash.... \$605 Old Patna, cash... 570 a 575 New Benares, cash, 570 Old Benares, cash, 5571 New Malwa, cash, 5672 Allowance Taels, 12 a 24 Old Malwa, cash, 595 Taels. 40 a 60 QUICKSILVER, ... SALTPETRE, ... ... Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... ... 3/113 a 3/111 30 days' sight, ... 3/11 a 3/11 a 6 months' sight, ... Documentary, 6 months' sight, .. 4/04 Bombay. ... 16 ... ... 227 Calcutta, ... ... Shanghai, demand, ... 30 days',... ... ... 743 Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., Mexicans, ... ... Gold Leaf. English Sovereigns, Australian Sovereigns, ... 4.98 Discount, ... ... 7 a 9

# Shares. .

Hongkong Bank, 21 % prem Union Ins. Society or Canton, 1750 Ohina Traders' Ins. Co., \$2,450 Chinese Insurance Co., \$220 Yangtese Ins. Association, Tls. 700 8 K. Fire Ins. Co., \$540 Ohina Fire Ins. Co., \$143 H.K. & W. Dock Co., 85 % dis. H.K. O. & M. B. bost vo., 9 % dis. Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tis. 30 Hongkong Gas Co., \$75 Hongkong Hotel Co., \$55 Obinese imperial Loan, £103

#### Tomporature. (Takes as Messra Falsoner & Oc. 1 Premisses Queen's Goad:)

Honorone, May 19, 1877. BAROMETER 9 A.M.... THREMOMETER 9 A.M.... Do. 1 F.M.... Don' (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. Do. 1 P.M. Do. Do. Maximum Do, Minimum over night

#### Portfolio.

. HOME.

LEONIDAS of Tarentium, who flourished B.C. 280, wrote the following beautiful epigram:-

Cling to thy home! if there the meanest shed Yield thee a hearth and shelter for thy head. And some poor plot, with vegetables stored. Be all that heaven allots thee for thy board. Unsavory bread, and herbs that scattered grow Wild on the river-brink or mountain-brow; Yet e'en this cheerless mansion shall provide More heart's repose than all the world beside.

SISTE VIATOR.

What is it that is dead? Somewhere there is a grave, and something lies Cold in the ground, and stirs not for my sighs, Nor songs that I can make, nor smiles from me Nor tenderest foolish words that I have said: Something there was has hushed and will not be.

Did it go yesterday, Or did it wane away with the old years? There hath not been farewell, nor watchers' tears. Nor hopes, nor vain reprieves, nor strife with Nor lingering in a meted-out delay;

None closed the eyes, nor felt the latest breath

But, be there joyous skies, It is not in their sunshine; in the night It is not in the silence and the light Of all the silver stars; the flowers asleep Dream no more of it, nor their morning eyes Betray the secrets it has bidden them keep

Birds that go singing now Forget it and leave sweetness meaningless: The fitful nightingale, that feigns distress To sing it all away, flows on by rote; The seeking lark, in very heaven I trow. Shall find no momory to inform her note.

Chime not with it for burden; in the wood Where it was soul of the vast solitude. It hath forsook the stillness; dawn and day And the deep-thoughted dusk know it no more. It is no more the freshness of the May. Joy hath it not for heart:

The voices of the shore

Nor music for its second subtler tongue Sounding what music's self hath never sung Nor very Sorrow needs it help her weep. Vanished from everywhere! what was a part Of all and everywhere; lost into sleep !

What was it ere it went? Whence had it birth? What is it name to call That gone unmissed has left a want in all? Or shall I cry on Youth, in June-time still Or cry on Hope, who long since am content: Or Love, who hold him ready at my will?

What is it that is dead? Breath of a flower? sea-freshness on a wind Oh, degrest, what is that that we should find If you and I at length could win it back? What have we lost, and know not it hath fled: Heart of my heart, could it be love we lack? -Augusta Webster.

#### on business.

To business that we love, we rise betime and go to it with delight. -Shakespeare. THERE arolly business three things necessary-knowledge, temper and time. - Fel-

Avoid as much as possible multiplicity of Never be curlous to know what passes in the world any further than duty obliges you; it will only distract the mind when it should be better employed.—Bishop Wilson.

Every man is a debtor to his profession, from the which as men do, of course, seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves, by way of amends, to be a help and ornament thereunto. -Bacon.

THE past is all too old for this age of progress. Look at this throng of carriages. this multitude of men and horses, of women and children. Every one of these has a reason for going this way rather than that If we could penetrate their minds and as certain their motives an epic peem would present itself, exhibiting the business of life as it actually is, with all its passions and interests, hopes and fears. A poem, whether in verse or prose, conceived in this spirit and impartially written, would be the epic of the age.—Carlyle.

## TRIFLEMANIA.

A real vice, a genuine wickedness, is frowned out of society; but the crafty, hypocritical mania for trifles is so disculsed by elegance, or shrouded in the cloak of fashion, that it stalks unheeded into our homes, and makes victims of our sons and daughters, and too often leads captive even the otherwise worthy heads of households. The mistress of a house has often some pet hobby upon which she doats, to the detriment of more necessary duties. One has a craze for French polishing, and keeps her maids busily employed rubbing up furniture into glossy brightness, while the walls are covered with cobwebs. Another has a special affection for animals, and pet dogs are caressed and coddled in a drawing room, to the entire neglect of the comfort of guests who happen to belong to another species. Other ladies have collecting manias for different things. One has a hobby for collecting into a large trunk a specimen bonnet of each season, as if any sane individual would care to look at an assortment of ex-fashionable head-gear. Another went still further, and, in a sacred apartment, kept all the articles of dress she had over worn, and at times would steal away Tgates of Rome, amid debaucheries and vices to look over her treasures, to handle which the glowing imagery of Byron and fondly her faded wedding-dress, or to drop | Moore render familiar to us; but the tears upon the sable robes worn for the loss of her firstborn. Among fashionable young ladies this triflemania develops itself in many ways, specially in the time wasted in | and now that the passion of victory is calmed manufacturing articles of little use, and often of little beauty, which are well named fancy work, for, indeed, there is no real work in it, but only a semblance, a veritable fancy work. The various species of embreidery, for instance, being merely an abaurd method of cutting holes and sawing them up again; and the different kinds of tapestry being but a laborious method of representing what an artist could do much more beautifully with a few touches of his brush. But this trifling is to a great extent only the result of the educational system. an education which skims upon the for the reason. The Christian disobeyed surface of things, which devotes years to and outraged every precept of the Christ the study of modern languages, and a upon whom his faith is built; the Moslem first visit to France or Germany proves reverenced and fulfilled the mandates of the years utterly wasted; a little smattering Prophet, who, though reconciling his lemere, and the poet himself, are thus of physiology, use of the globes, astronomy, or, it may be, chemistry, is added decreed justice and mercy to believer and designed in admirable taste with wide as the topmost story to a filmsy structure | unbeliever alike. But hardly a vestige of mullioned windows, many-angled oriels in of defective grammar, of drawing-room music, and of very inartistic painting. What, then, except triffing, can be expected |-can beast more perfect religious equality esquely. Within, everything is ordered from girls whose energies have been diverted into so many channels, and whose abilities | devotedly attached to obildren, as thousands | perhaps, just a sounces of an affectation of have not been concentrated specially on the will testify, compassionate and forgiving, estheticism not quite in keeping with the Gryman, and Spanish." He had now fairly

and tonnage of ships. London, Liverpool, and Glasgow papers are ransacked nightly. One will go through his warehouse picking employe more severely for cutting a string than for some grave fault. Another has weakness for old nails, and will treasure each one he finds as if it were of the greatest value: while a third will give away £20 with the utmost readiness, but will haggle with a cabman about a fraction of his hire. - Cosmopolitan Critic.

THE OSMANLI AT HOME. sions of irritating political subjects afford. | great body of the nation remains undefiled. and degenerate. Pera in winter, the Bos- | and as it swells upon the breeze we hear the phorus in summer, behold the envoys of answering echo, and know that the Turks the Great Powers penned up by voluntary awake to the voice which is leading them estracism and as far removed for all practical through the fire of sad calamity, purified purposes from the Turk as the Governments and regenerated, to a progressive, happy which their indifference so often misleads. and prosperous future. - Vanity Fair. Yet, perhaps, no race offers a choicer field for intellectual observation, especially at a time when the waters of a great social revolution are about to flood every corner of

When those who are in constant contact habitual cruelty, sensuality, and bigotry.

"A wretch who takes his lusts to heaven. And makes a pander of his God." Gather together, for instance, five hundred persons promiscuously from the middle and upper strata of English society, and tenelevenths will paint the Tunk reclining beside a bubbling fountain in the arms of a lovely Circassian and puffing at a long pipe. bowstrings and sacks suspended from the walls, a couple of half-nude Almas pirouetting before him, others fanning away insects with huge peacock's feathers, four wives and a dozen shrinking slave-girls grouped

around, whilst a pair of black mustaphas. cowhides in hand, complete the picture. It will, I fear, almost shock the prejudices of those who form their opinion upon the Gladstonian theory, to be told that the Turk is the very antithesis of this fanciful sketch. The Arabian and Syrian nobles may have in a bygone age revelled, like the princes the Church ere Luther thundered at the Osmanli, with few exceptions utterly unworthy of remark, never so indulged. His were the faults and virtues of the warrior. and softening influences have toned down barbarian instincts, we find him stern and zealous for creed, yet withal kind and noble. full of honesty and courage, true as steel hospitable and bountiful as his Tartar ancestor. In the frenzy of conversion the priests of Christendom pitilessly sent heretic and Jew to the stake; the Turk allowed the vanquished Giaour to choose between—the Koran and tribute; and whilst Catholic kings gloated over the agonies of tortured victime, the Ottoman padishahs shielded the desolate and oppressed. We need not look doctrines to the ancient customs of the East, described. The house is modern Gothic, the old fanatic spirit of proselytism is left, shadowy recesses, and dormers whose gables and no countries—save England and America and pinnacles break the sky-line pictur-

one branch of study or of art for which and if in moments of danger and bitter spirit either of modern or of mediaval life. whetted his appetite for languages and the and we hev not the wherewithal to replace they displayed a natural taste? The male | wrong his sword falls too sharply on the foe | The hall, in spite of its richly tessellated | lore which they contain, so he determined | the moischer that goes from us. sex, though less addicted to, is not altoge -but recollect the avengers of the atrocities pavement, has a delightful sense of coolness to plunge into the Oriental dialects and the ther free from triflemania. There are many committed by insurgents in Bulgaria were in its soft half-light. The lofty rooms have Icelandic Sagas. But American was not so ways in which boys and young men manage chiefly Mussulman Bulgarians and Circas broad high windows, the light from which well supplied with books then of the order to waste time. Some boys have been known sians—he never rejects the prayer of the is tempered by delicately colored hangings; he wanted as it is now, and as the period to exhibit a craze for collecting the names | conquered, nor wantonly sheds a drop of | walls of the negative tints in which modern | of his apprenticeship was out, he indulged blood.

land a new name added to the Cunard, seek him at home. There you will find a with moulded ribs and beams. Highbacked over and getting employment, when White Star, or other line, is pounced upon grave courteous gentleman, affable without chairs, of ancient and uncompromising arrived, in some one of our cities where the with the greatest eagerness. The fashion being either familiar or condescending, dig- stiffness, flank the table, typifying the poet's stores of a learned library might be opened of collecting stamps and crests is another nified without haughtiness—in a word, a sterner moods; while in cosy corners are to him. He started from home with this tothered. and a good specimen of the triflemania of real Turk, the type of a race which has comfortable lounges that indicate a tendency dream upon his mind, but was compelled to the age, and well illustrates the old adage, these qualities so engrained in its nature to yield sometimes to the soft seductions of stop short at Worcester in the United States, that "a little pleases a child," though, that did the Sultan, as his ancestors have more effeminate inspirations. Nowhere is and pursue his work as blacksmith for twelve indeed, there were many rather past that more than once done, snatch a caidjby from the spirit vexed by garish ornament or the dollars a month. He found at Worcester, Dimocrisy, and ther I shall flourish among age who found enjoyment in that elevated the thwart, and place him in the vizierial eye by glaring color. A few good etchings however, what he wanted—a good entiquarian the faithful. pursuit. Smoking is another method of seat, the new Sadrazam would display the and pantings hang on the walls; among library; and here, unassisted, he was able. wasting time, for many a young man, who ease and savoir-faire of ministers born and them an excellent copy of the "Peter while pursuing his labours at the anvil, to would not care to appear actually and bred to high rank. When the visitor ap- Martyr," which is doubly valuable since the master the tough Hebrew lore. This litten politikle inflorence in the Sixth Ward. entirely idle, is quite comfortable in his proaches through the thickly-curtained door, destruction of the original. But there is one of scholarship was at the same time pursuing conscience when a cigar gives the appearance | the Turk rises with stately gravity, advances | room in which all that is most interesting in | a variety of other intellectual occupations. of doing something. Trifling, however, is the exact number of steps required by Turk- this house centres. The door opens noise- The following is the journal of a week's work, fully developed among men who have little ish etiquette, returns his bow, and motions lessly, and the tread of your feet is muffled given by him to Mary Howitt, in answer to a or nothing to do-wealthy men, or those him to a seat according to position and age. as you enter a dim corridor, divided from request she made that he would assist her in engaged in professions which leave much Again the triple salute—the ground, the the room by a high screen. The air is heavy contributing some few materials to show the spare time, being the chief devotess to heart, and the forehead-this time to all with the odor of an incense not unfamiliar method he pursued in his studies:-"Monsmoking, billiards, flirtation, and the present in succession, and silence ensues to men of letters; and if you could doubt day, June 18th.—Headache; forty pages various methods of killing time. Occupation | whilst boys bring in coffee and that per- whence it arose, your doubts would be Cuvier's Theory of the Earth, sixty-four greef at the defeet uv Tilden. "There is is a great enemy to triffemania, and effect. fection of pipes, the chibouk. During the speedily dissolved as the occupant of the pages French; eleven hours forging. Tues- no evil," he sed, "that hezu't some good ually prevents a frivolous waste of time, pause you glance in astonishment upon tint- chamber comes forward to meet you, the day.—Sixty-five lines Hebrew, thirty pages in it." for when hard work (of whatever kind) fills | ed walls void of ornament, though books oc- | inseparable pipe still between his teeth. The | French, ten pages Cuvier's Theory, eight up the busy hours of day, then evenings casionally are to be seen, the matted floor figure, though slightly bent, bears the lines Syriac, ten ditto Danish, ten ditto can be spent pleasantly in relation, consist- striped with Persian rugs, and faded hanging often of those very trifles which are ings, for the composed Eastern bending dark mass of hair falling backward from of stars; ten hours forging. Wednesday. pernicious only when the whole life is filled courteously towards you is ruler of a pro- the broad high forehead, and the "knightly Twenty-five lines Hebrew, fifty pages astrowith them. Thus, the man of business is vince and possessor of untold wealth. Your growth fringing his lips," are but sparely nomy; eleven hours forging. Thursday. less exposed to the danger, yet even he is | wife's experience of the harem is very simi- streaked with silver; and the face, though | Fifty-five lines Hebrew, eight ditto Syriac; not entirely exempt from this peculiarity. lar. She treads, indeed, upon soft carpets, and is dazzled by priceless gems; Cashmeres | full of calm dignity and of a tenderness | twelve hours forging. Saturday.—Unwell stiff with gold embroidery adorn the fair inmates; but scarce an article of refinement or luxury catches the eye, for fashionable harems fitted up in voluptuous Parisian style. with bed-chambers and salons triumphs of upholstery, are the exception not the rule. Men and women retain in a great measure the simplicity of their forefathers and also their kindliness, hospitality, and suavity of manners. You may stop for hours in a Turk's house, talkative or silent as plainly in his garb as it did when he lashed fancy dictates, and never detect a trace of fatigue or impatience, no matter how im-It is extraordinary how little foreign re- portant the business which is delayed. sidents at Constantinople know of the people | Enter at meal-times quite unbidden, and amongst whom they live. Society there is the host welcomes you as an invited guest: divided into three great classes-Mussulman, ladmire a horse or a jewelled mouth-piece, Native Christian, and European-and with your acceptance of it confers a benefit on the the first two the last has seldom further donor. There are, of course, Turks and acquaintance than it culls from official in- Turks-men of advanced and progressive tercourse and the waifs and strays who now | views, others, narrow-minded and opposed and again break through the barriers of to innovation, some educated, some ignorant, Perotism. Yet religious exclusiveness can but the same splendid characteristics run no longer be pleaded in extenuation of our through all. No race of human beings is To-day Turkish doors fly open | freer from crime and vice than the Osmanli to the stranger's knock, and he meets within Go through the prisons and ascertain the a welcome at once dignified and cordial. percentage of Turks convicted each year Unhappily, however, no advantage is taken and then doubt, if you can, their being lawof the opportunity, and Europeans dwell loving, honest, and truthful. Vices, indeed for years at the Ottoman capital without they must own to, but vices of a people picking up even a smattering of the language | whose martial instincts have yet to yield to and characteristics of its inhabitants. The the teachings of industry and pacific purdiplomatists are the greatest offenders. | suits. At Constantinople corruption and Usually ambassadors hold aloof with only- treachery, acquired by contact with Euroable negligence from Stamboul, and content | pean adventures and European gold, infest themselves with such knowledge as discus- and contaminate the public offices, but the A few, very few, natives frequent diplomatic. And now the tocsin sounds, the signal circles, and these are chiefly Europeanised flies forth north and south, east and west,

#### CELEBRITIES "AT HOME." (World) JOHN BRIGHT.

study him, we can scarcely wender at the gowns held together with a single pin, or by hunting ground for illustrations. One by darkness of their untravelled compatriots; the more potent aid of a pair of bell-ropes, one he has taken up various sciences. but none the less is it to be regretted, for At home as abroad, Mr. Bright maintains astronomy, chemistry, zoology, ornithology, nothing has more powerfully facilitated the that scrupulous neatness of apparel proper to and others-not merely with a desire for task of selfish and wrong-headed agitators. the Society of Friends; not the costume or information, but to supply his mind with Had Englishmen understood the Turkish uniform of a sect, be it well understood, but new images. The movements of the planet character and disposition, they could not the quiet severe dress of an English gentle- and their disturbing influences, the mysteries possibly have been betrayed into the outburst | man. The firm, well-knit figure, the bright | of chemical affinity, the structure of animals f false sympathy and misdirected philan- blue eye, the leonine head with its mane of and birds, with reference to the conditions thropy which have all but frustrated the snowy locks, are too well known in the senate of their existence, habits, and idiosyncrasies. efforts of Lord Beaconsfield to secure the to require description. And there are other have all delighted Mr Spurgeon by turns peace of Europe and the safety of our Em places besides the House of Commons and and have all helped to enrich his fund or pire. Thanks indeed to certain writers, his home at Rochdale where, to some at illustrations. Field sports too have helped who see in Stamboul something beyond a least, the presence of Mr Bright will seem him. It is not uncommon to find him collection of mosques and Byzantine remains, equally natural and familiar. See him engaged busily over a pile of technical books England has the means of learning the arrayed as a fisherman in the blustering on foxhunting or salmon-fishing, deer-stalktruth; but, notwithstanding, to this minute | March weather, casting a salmon fly into | ing, or grouse-shooting. He is a strong the popular voice condemns the Turk for the foaming currents which eddy round the believer in the theory of ventilating the mind rocks and shallows of Speyside, with hand as light, eye as keen, and touch as sure as if time had stood still for more than a score of vears: with mind as wholly intent upon the brought about in a strong intellect engrossed pastime of his heart as if there were no such things as party politics and factories in existence, no such questions as Burial Bills and Church Establishment waiting solution, which only intensifies the darkness around. no Tory reaction to rebuke, and no huge business concerns to keep going. Or look at him in a somewhat different aspect—time, place, and circumstances each wholly changed. The hour is 5 p.m., and the well-known figure enters with measured tread the dining-room of the Reform Club. The statesman has something upon his mind- wide fame. He is a well-known American fare, gives his order, and departs for the manage a surveyor's compass, and to read morning-room. A glance at the papers is Virgil in Latin; but from Latin he passed enough, and friendly that and gossip con- on to French, from French to Spanish, and stitute the more congenial relief which he then he took to Greek. He procured it may be, only to the pair themselves, and furnaces which he had to watch with no episode, in the terms of strictly esoteric dis- these, and waiting for the fining of the course, which has caused them each to laugh metal, he would take out his little book and conveyed by him on the visitor at One Ash Then, afterwards, in another shop, he tells that we have now to do. There the great us how, rising at half-past four in the Saxon orator stands by his own hearth- morning, he studied German until breakfast. side, fresh, hale, and vigorous as ever. In time, alternating this study with that of early middle age (perhaps) the cheeks, more Greek-how, in the shop, while the other rounded than they are now, concealed the men had gone to their dinner, he sat down fine lines of a countenance which for com- to Homer's "Iliad" without note or comment now few equals. A low-toned musical voice, admirably modulated even in the most ordinary conversation, hardly betrays that powerful organ which has made twenty

The residence of Mr Tennyson, at Has-

decorators delight, dispered with dull gold; the dream of coming to Europe, and, as he burden of its sixty-six years lightly; the Bohemian, nine ditto Polish, fifteen names rugged and deeply lined with thought, is eleven hours forging. Friday.—Unwell strangely at variance with his somewhat fifty pages natural history; ten hours forbrusque tone and manner. His disregard of | ging. Sunday.—Lesson for Bible-class.' the conventionalities of life is thoroughly This is surely an illustration of a student natural and unaffected. His suit of light earnest. He continued his studies into the gray hanging about him in many a fold, like Turkish, Ethiopic, and Persian languages. the hide of a rhinoceros, the loose ill-fitting and as his knowledge of Icelandic became collar, and carelessly knotted tie, the wide known, he was requested to translate several low boots, are not worn, you may be sure. for artistic, or with the foppishness of a Generous offers also were made to him, Byron. The spirit of the man speaks as his critic with that cutting

What profits now to understand The merits of a spotless shirt. A dapper boot, a little hand. If half the little soul be dirt? MR. SPURGEON.

\*Mr Spurgeon has been very successful

with his Pastors' College, which is intended only for developing the powers of such as have already given evidence of a vocation for the ministry. Most of them have, like Mr Spurgeon's own sons, the twins, whose birth twenty years ago was celebrated all over London, been brought up to business One of the twins is in a City house, the other is a skilful draftsman and woodengraver. "I like my boys to have a trade, exclaims their fond father, as we stroll on the lawn at Nightingale-lane for a game of bowls. "They will preach, both of them, know they will, when the time comes; but shall never tell them to do so. Meanwhile they know how to carn their own living. Bowls-not the noisy American ten-pins. but the discreet old Puritan game-is the favorite sport of the great preacher, who plays "whenever he can find time," which is not very often. He confesses that in choosing bowls and tobacco as his amusements he is following good old Roundhead traditions, and loves to refer to the Lord Protector's enjoyment of a game of bowls with grave college dons. While savoring with keen gusto his hard-earned amusement. he escapes utterly from the hair-splittings of the theologians, the bowl being the matter to which he bends his faculties. But there are other relaxations for Mr Spurgeonamusements in themselves, it is true, but His dressing-room is not the abode of slip- vet indulged in with method. The vast with the Osmanli thus persistently refuse to pers, eccentric shooting-jackets or dressing- field of science is to the pulpit orator a -of pouring a stream of new ideas constantly through it-to preserve its freshness and prevent the stagnation not unfrequently in one pursuit. In this respect he singularly resembles Dr Lyon Playfair, who compare

# A LEARNED BLACKSMITH,

the light of one solitary science to a lamp

In the family of the Smiths, "the learned blacksmith"—as he has everywhere been called-Elihu Burritt, has achieved a worldnothing else, in fact, than dinner. He who, while working at the forge, began to walks up to the desk, inspects the bill of study with no higher ambition than to finds from the cares of politics. He can Greek grammar, a little book which would rally a friend upon the imperfections of his just lie in his straw hat, and which he carbilliard play, or take and give a sportive ried with him to his work, which was the thrust of satire on some subject intelligible, casting of brass cow-bells in a couple of it spiled in the curin. calling up the memory of some humorous small attention; but while standing over is not. in time past. But it is with the impression commit part of a Greek verb to memory, bined fearlessness and thoughtfulness has to assist him, but with a Greek and Latin lexicon; then, how these were put away, with King Lemyocel's mother, "Give not and a few moments snatched before these your strength to old wimmen." men came back, to read a little piece of Italian, because the book was less likely to thousand pairs of cars tingle in Bingley attract the attention of the noisy men who counseel, and it is irretreevable. thronged the room. He says he determine ed to read the 'Iliad' without a master. The proudest moment," he says, " of my life was when I first possessed myself of the full way. meaning of the first fifteen lines of that noble work. I took a triumphal walk in for ther wuz no Bascom's in Babylon for out deriving any benefit at all. After celebration of that exploit; in the evening I him to refresh himself in, but we don't. read in the Spanish language until bed-time. I followed this course for three months, at the end of which time I read about the than Turkey. Gentle also is the Turk and with a quiet refined elegance that has in it, whole of the 'Iliad' in Greek and made considerable progress in French, Italian,

of the Icelandic Sagas for American reviews inviting him to lay aside his occupation but the man was singular, and he testifie that, according to his idea, the condition a journeymen or apprentice is a state aame was first made known etter from the pen of John

life most favourable and advantageous the acquisition of knowledge. He became famous, however, as a mighty polyglotist and was not less known as a simple and devout believer in Christian truth. country, many years since, by an enthusiastic James. Subsequently he came and he has memorialised his residence England by three volumes describing his walk with his knapsack from John-o' Froats to the Land's End. and his rambles round the Black Country. The learned blacksmith has a great deal of the rich fancy of the poet, and some of his descriptions scenery are among the most beautiful in language: but he has always retained his enthusiasm for his old work, and the present writer has been sometimes amused to hear him describe, in his own sweet, simple, and modest manner, how often, in passing some smith's shop, he has gone in, and, after ittle chat, requested to have a blow at forge and a stroke at the anvil, just for the pleasure of realising the old labour. Surely this is as it should be. Happy is the man who loves his work whatever that work may be !— $oldsymbol{Leisure}$   $oldsymbol{Hour.}$ 

## "A SAM OF AGNY!"

THE "HIGH JINT COMMISSHUN DECISHUN" MAKES TROUBLE AT THE CORNERS.

CONFEDEIT X ROADS.

WIGH IS IN THE STATE DV KENTUCHY, or Paris, except to the Figaro. March 3, 1877. Haves is elected, there ain't no doubt uv that. We hev heerd uv it and are shoor uvit. Bascom hez given me notis that there ain't no more likker for me onless ] pay for it, wich is holler mockery, and he hez commenced to forclose on half the farms in the visinnity. Pollock, Bigler and the niggers are joobilant, and Bascom commenced makin advances to them. Precisely in proporshen ex he cools to me he warms to them. Men worship the risin never the settin sun. It is well—I voost to do the same thing myself. I shan't be any more at this bar, but he can't rob me uv the drinks I hev had, and that is some

We held a meeting uv hoomiliashen and anguish at the meetin-house last nite. am not a man given to cussin, for I nev knowd that cussin even a mule ever made it go, onless the cussin wuz reinforced with a club. Swearin and club, in ekal proporshens, her hed effect on a mule, but hev alluz hed more faith in the club than in the cussin. The cussin may possibly inspire the cub, and thus be indirectly benefishl. Nevertheless I did recite this sam

in agony. In the dust uv hoomilischen are we. Ashes we throw upon our heds by the scuttlefull

Hair-cloth we wear next to our skins, figgeratively. Hair-cloth we would wear next to our

skins, actooally, of we cood get any one trust us for a supply. Wood that goin about nearly naked wur

a proper mode uv expressin greef, for then we good go into the deepest kind mournin without changin our costoom. The ants are a people not strong, yet they prepare their meat in the Summer. We prepared our meat last Summer, but

Our smoke-house is bustid, and our hams

Four years of Hayes, four years of waitin and longin. There will be niggers in the postoffises, and the faithful will stand outside and

guash their teeth. For three things Dimocrisy is disquieted, and four which nearly killed it :

Tilden, Hewitt, Pelton and Field.

which we trusted, and into whose hands we gave ourselves, I lift up my voice and howl. Young ones take away strength, but it

When I think uv the idiocy of these men

Wats the yoose of holdin the keerds of you don't dare to bet 'em?

We stand over the carcass uv reform and weep 1 me, and Morrissey, and Cronin, and Wood; and our teers drain our systems.

Tilden despares uv purity in government,

and will go back to railroad wreckin. Morrisey sez the government may keep on bein corrupt for all he keers, and he is going to his fare banks.

Field sez ther ain't no hope of purifyin If you want to know how a Turk lives, and paneled ceilings of darkly stained wood was perfectly moneyless, working his passage | the government, and he will go back to defendin theeves.

I wood hev saved the country, but ex the country didn't want to be saved it may be To Noo York will I go, and I will not up

my tabernacie there. Ez long ez there is whisky ther will be I will rent me a bar-room, and will wear

a plug hat, and be a statesman and have I will be a captain of fifty, and git to be a alderman. I will go to the legislacher, and will do

for the State what the nashen refocsed.

The stun wich the fedrel builders rejected will become the hed of the State corner. Bascom remarkt that the prospeck uv my leevin the Corners mitigated somewat his

> PETROLEUM V. NASBY, Ex-Reformer.

#### Miscellaneous.

Mr. Wallace has enlightened us that

in Russia Princes are as commonplace as blackberries, several being refused admittance into general society; while there are examples of some cabmen in St. Petersburg, just as in Paris, unfrocked priests and broken down financiers, who have joined the guild of Jehus. The Prince Troubetzkoi is a Russian, and the grandson of Taglioni; he was a middy, and, though only 25 years of age, is a full lieutenant in the Imperial Guard. Thanks to extraordinary sang froid. splendid powers of falsehood, and his family relations, he swindled right and left. Republicans though they be, the French traders bite at a customer, especially if he be a prince, and a member of their most favored nation—for the time being—Russia. The Prince hired a splendid turn-out, drove up to shops, laid in supplies of clothing and jewellery which he afterwards sold at an immense sacrifice. His family has since paid his debts; his character of Jeremy Diddler was facilitated by his sporting the decoration of the Legion of Honor. On the trial it transpired he had registered himself at all the matrimonial agencies to negotiate an heiress, but failed to catch one; he even offered 300,000 fr. to the agent that succeeded in negotiation. Now what chance has plain Brown, Jones, and Robinson at the agencies, when a real live Prince cannot be got off? The most amusing personage for the Parisians is Russia's roving diplomatist —General Ignation. He has returned from London—a failure: he admits the success of his personal reception, but did not succeed in putting a finger in the eyes of English statesmen, who, since "Khiva," have become as incredulous as St. Thomas respecting Muscovite sincerity. Yet is not the general in his role; an ambassador being defined as an honest man sent to lie abroad for the commonwealth? Every person seems to be sick of Russia's scheming; she is prolonging the "fiddling" unmeasureably. A reporter of the Pigarothe latest victim, has interviewed Ignatioff on his return to this city, and states the General assured him that all the alleged interviews hitherto reported in the newspapers were works of imagination, as he

accorded no interviews, either at London

WHILE none place the slightest belief in

the disinterestedness of Russsia, there is a slight re-action in favour of the Turks; there is an interest being felt in their attempts to bungle into better conduct, and the hope that Russia will not frustrate the evidence of amendment. Emile Ollivier, of "lightheart" fame, is reported to have drawn up the Turkish constitution, and Ignatieff is said to have given him a retaining fee to do the same for Russia, for her liberalism cannot be less than her Christian philanthropy. The Turkish House of Commons is so fitted up that a banc is devoted to three members. one ink-bottle to the same number, and which is made of the same material as the seat and desk, of polished white oak; perhaps the deputies will dispense with the desks, writing, like the Turks in general, on the fore part of their left arm, the latter resting on the knee. It is expected that the representatives will sit cross-legged, the natural fashion of the nation, and adopt the official custom of smoking, drinking coffee, sipping sorbets, or eating ices—the most powerful anodynes against windy speeches. The visitors do not place much faith in the guardians of the Chamber, as on entering it they carry their goloshes in their hands, instead of as ordinarily leaving them at the threshold of the building; one softa placed his on the voting urn, the receptacle out of which may vet come the safety of the Empire. The wall near the speaker's chair is ornamented with a verse from the Koran, and by the toughra, or medallion, in which the initials of the Sultan are interlaced; its form never changes, and is that of a hand, as one of the early Sultans, not knowing how to write. covered his open hand with ink, and then placed it at the bottom of a treaty as his signature; it thus differed from ordinary "marks," in being larger and in a manner more individual. As many of the deputies cannot either read or write, the expenses for stationery will be small. The Sultan's boz at the Chamber is approached by thirteen steps, this being considered a lucky number in France "thirtsen" is the symbol of ill luck, and is ranked as fatal as a Friday, There are two boxes to accommodate the public and the Press, which are screened in front. The Turks cannot bear journalists. their hatred being only more intense than that of Germans for the Fourth Estate. The Turkish Senate is in the story above that occupied by the Commone, the very natural position for an "Upper" Chamber.

"BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, J feel it a duty I owe to you to express my returneth; old ones destroy by their gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pille. Ef they'd hed es much sense ez they hed I applied to your agent Mr Bell, Berkeley. money we'd never bin made Nebuckhednes. for the above named Pills, for wind in the zers uv, and bin turned out to grass in this stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried That anshent Asyrian mite her liked it, I nearly every remedy prescribed, but with. taking two bottles of your valuable pills. I was quite rentored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted. -I am, Sir, yours truly, Heney Allpass. -To the Proprietors of Nonton's Camo. The Dimogratic samp is demp with teers, | will Pills."---au/19/77.

NOTICE

THE CHINESE MAIL.

LIROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TRI-WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address. MR OHUN AYIN,

Manager.

China Mail Office, 17th February, 1874.

#### POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates ] now in force for transmission of correspendence to all parts of the world, Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 1st, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Curaent may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.	Letters.	Registration	Newstapers	Bks, & Pttn
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,	2	8	2	2
and the Philippines, by Private Ship, Between the above by Con- tract Mail,	4	8	2	2

# Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, India (including Coylon, the Straits, and Aden), Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French and Spanish Colonies.

Countries NOT in the Union .- The chief countries not in the Union are : the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French and Spanish Colonies) South and Central America, and the West Indies (except Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guiana).

Postage to Union Countries.

United Kingdom	and Uniop	Countries
served through London	<b>V</b> ia	By any other roule.
	rindisi.	
Letters,	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b> .
Registration,	8 t.	B
Newspapers,	4 🐫	2
Books and Patterns,	6	4
Other Union Coun	tries :—	
Letters,	12	12
Registration	8	8
Newspapers,	2	2
Books and Patterns,	4	4

Postage to Non-Union Countries. W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verd Islands :---

Letters.

Registration,

Newspapers, Books and Patterns. Canada, Vancouver's Island. Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Honolulu (N.R.), and Hawaii (N.R.);---Letters, Registration,

Newspapers, Books and Patterns. W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Colombia (U.S.), Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, La Guayra, Mexico, Monta Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela:-

Letters,	38		84
Newspapers.	្សា		4
Books and Patterns.	. 10	D 1	B
iveristration			
to Honduras, & Bri- tish West Indies,	}12		12
Bolivia, Chili, Ec	uador,	and Per	ru ! \
Tattara	ĘΩ.	•	14

Newspapers. Books and Patterns, 12 None. Registration, None.

Brazil :-Letters, Registration, Lewspapers, Books and Patt rns, hereafter named can pass as a newspaper. The conditions are as follows:-

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other ourrent topics, with or without advertise-

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of upon or in any packet except the address engravings, prints, or lithographs illustra- of the person for whom it is intended, the tive of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs,

at the top of every sheet or side. A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, scaling wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily in-

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth,

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters) photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c. appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers. &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, -i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved. or lithographed, may also be sent by The late fee will also be 18 cents.

book post. But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure scaled or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. this rule be infringed, the entire packet

is charged as a letter. A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; be Registered through, but only to San otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, It may be tied at the ends with string: Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so

they must again tie up the packet. No book-packet may be above 6 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length. 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth. unless it be sent to or from one of the

Government offices. When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transitission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions. - No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

## PATTERNO,

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrin-

sic value. Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bond fide trade patterns or enmples of merthantlise,

order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends. and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, -but such articles only,-may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so 4th. A supplement must consist wholly as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the

nature of the contents. There must be no writing or printing address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United to the United Kingdom via Marseilles by States; and in the case of France samples French Packet, or via Southampton by of eider down, raw or thread silk, woollen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw Stamps. and spun silk, as well as coloured and Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing any- the letter, and the commanding Officer thing of the kind will be stopped, and not | must sign his name, with name of Regisent to its destination. Articles such as | ment, or Ship, &c., in full. the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz : Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verd Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities of paper, or any other substance in ordinary for posting Correspondence for Europe, use for writing or printing upon; and the &c., up to the latest moment before the 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to the regular posting of extensive corresponlarge and unmanageable numbers of letters and, in short, whatever is necessary for the are habitually thrown upon the Department safe transmission of such articles, or usually | at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be is would disapprove of his doing so. made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing.

REVISED TARIFF OF CHARGES ON COL-RESPONDENCE FORWARDED BY THE ABOVE PACKET TO CANADA, THE WEST Indies, South America. &c.

Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada. the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American Stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in impeded. Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot Francisco (8 cents.)

The following are the charges on Correspondence thus sent !--Letters, per half ounce.

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas. Nassau, New Providence, .... 12 Aspinwall, Bermuda, Cuba, Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica. Panama, ..... 12 Hawaii, Newfoundland, ..... 12 Guatemala, Marquesas Is. Metico, Salvador, Tahiti, 12 Belize, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Curaçoa, Grey. town, Guiana, Honduras. Martinique, New Granada, Nicaragua, Santa Martha. Turk's Island, Venezuela. Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, Peru, 12 Argentine Confederation, Buenon Ayres, Paraguay, Uru-Books and Papers.

Circulars &c., for Canada, per 1 oz dendiminentini Newspapers for all other places (not over 4 or ) each Paper. 2 Books, &c , for all other places, per 4 oznamina Any articles found enclosed in News-

lewellery, &c.) will be detained and sold. Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the

Any publication fulfilling the conditions | Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an | convenience of those who may wish to post | of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very Indies, and other places named below.

For the present no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

#### Miscellaneous Notices.

Indian Correspondence. Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Coylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok. Ber Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters. Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Noncommissioned Officers, \* Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters British Packet, for one penny; or viû Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as imperial

charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:-1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No

double letters are allowed. 2. If from a Soldier or Sallor, his class or description must be stated in full on

8. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full. \* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia. The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from

The French Packts for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly. It follows that, to forward Correspon-

dence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:in the S.W. Monsoon. The English Mail. The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon. A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail. The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several books or other publications, prints, maps, departure of the French Packets, arrange times; that it is exposed to considerable &c., may be either printed, written, en ments have been made for receiving at the pressure and friction in the mail bag; and graved, lithographed, or plain, or any Post Office late letters—except those to that, whenever the bag has in the course of mixture of these. Further, all legitimate and through Australia-from 11.16 A.M. to its transmission to be transferred by means

is much increased. No information can be given respecting meet occasional emergencies, and not for letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are dence. Should it be found, therefore, that | addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it

> Postmasters are not allowed to return any Stamps. letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change and when money is paid at a Post Office. whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), i attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in al such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advice their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and inland letters which contain watches jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters papers or Book Packets (as silk scarves. which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the

following rules be strictly observed. 1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value. 3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows :-

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs. Patterns-to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bond fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which hell wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghal, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used..

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps Letters containing Stamps should be Adda

"50.....30 **,,** 5.-Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama. 6.—Names must be given in full (expect when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not

be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank. 7.-No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order cin be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for

should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions. 8 -If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be

stopping payment, or the like, application

entertained. 9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

Made out on a printed form which is supplied + Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases.

#### POST OFFICE NOTICE. Unclaimed Correspondence, May 18, 1877.

i	Lete. P		r.
A	bbrecht, Miss l 1	McKay, G. S. 1	
- A	Anna $\int_{-1}^{2}$ chun 1	McKiborn,Josephl Mellish, Edward 2 1	
	ssis, Eduardo del	Mellser, L. F. 1	
		Membert, Chas.	]
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Έ	ennett. Mr 1	Monkman, J. W. 1	
E	lesing, Mrs S. E. 1 lisset, Chas. H. 2	Nathan, Mrs 10	٠
i	Blackmore, G. 1	Irene B.	•
Ì	7	Nelson, Geo. Kerr 1 Nicolope, Mr 1	
١	aldecett, 1	Notying, A. 1	
(	egond, Mons. J. 1		
1	ockburn, Col.	1 Orenstein, M. 1 Oxley, H. 1	
] 1	Davies, J. E. 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
]	Davis, Quintin A.1	Palmer, J. A. 1 Panlopolo, Joana 2 reg	đ.
	Davis, Thos. 1 Davur Peston- )	Parker, E. H. 2	144
}	ijeo Framjee	Perks, Mrs	
	Dawson, F. 1	Arthur J. St.	
	Day, Geo. 1 Descartes, Mons. 1	Phillipps, Geo. 1 Playfair, G.M.H. 2	
	Dias, Ignacio 1	Pollard, Mr 1	
	Dimond, E. H. 1	Poret, Dr Benite I	<b>k</b>
.	Drummond, R. 1 Drysdale, T. M. 1	1 Redmond, D. S. 1	•••
		Rice, Mrs Moses 2	1
	Everett, H. C. 1	Richmond, Miss 1 Robertson, John 1	
	Farnham & Co., )	Ruchwaldy, L. 1	
•	S. C.	•	٠
{	Farquherson, 1	Scott, John 1 Sec, Lieutenant 1	•
5	Thos. $\int$ Tletcher, Angus 1	regd Senwesing 1	
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ə	Gallary, R. J. 1 Gardner, C. F. 1	Name atolog	5-
`	Command Mine 1	Wm. H. 1	
i i	G. M.	Stevenson, A. 1	
e l	Gordon, G. 1 Graf, L. 1	St. John, Miss 8	4
r	Graham Mag	regd. Taylor, R. 8	2
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у В	Green, W. 1	Teong Chie & Co.1 Thomsen, Cap-	
٦ "	Hitchcock, F. A. 4	2 tain P.	
	Hutchinson, F.C. 1	Tai Chung Lang 1	
ijΙ	Jackson, R. 1	Tester, David 1 Turner, Cecil 1	٠.
d	Jameson, A. 2	• •	
e    1	Jenchan, Capt.	Veasy, Miss	
0	o. c	M. E. A. Verner, Mrs M. 1	•
n	Kemsley, Thos. 1	l comes, many and, I	
_	Khilury, M. 1		
r n	Konlez, Paul I	Wedderburn, Sir David	: ·
8	Law, Thos.	Welman, T. H. 1	1
	Lee Young	Wingfield, H. 1.	_
ot '	Lowe, S. S.	2 Winne, Mr 1 Wolkolds, W. 2	
y	Macfarlane, J. 1	Wolton, Joseph 1	. * · ·
st )8	Macpherson,	1 Lyamby defood.	
ŗ÷	Gordon Mansfield, R. W. 2	•	
•	Mansheld, N. W. Z Martin, Roger J		÷.
10	McDonald, Jas.	Young, Mrs A. 1	
10 30	engineer §		
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#### For Merchant Ships Lets. Paps.

•	Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.	Albert Victor 1 Leicester 8 Alden Besse 1 Letty Gales 1 Angio Saxon 1 Liding Mind 1
		Antioch 1 Lord Macaulay 1
	During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila,	Antworp 1 Louise 1
, i	Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested	Atma 1 Madanzar, s.s. 1
!	to give notice to this Office of the departures	Augusta 2 Maganzar, s.s. 1 Augusta 1 Maggie Douglas 1
	of such ships.	mapu z
	No correspondence will be forwarded by	Balgownie 1 Matago 1 Renchita 3 McNear 1
	sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.	Benchita 3 McNear 1 Monkchester 4 Canaan 3
	Correspondence for New Zealand may be forwarded via Torres Straits when specially	Caribon 10 Nautilus 1
	directed for that route, otherwise it will be	Carlew 1 Neuerel Kaptain 1
ļ	sent by way of Galle.	Charles Moreau 2 Charlie Palmer 1 Orange Grove 1
	HORO NA LINA OR ANNA PROPERTY	Charlie Palmer 1 Orange Grove 1 Charlotte An-
	Money Order Regulations.	drews 21 Panola 1
		Chinaman 8 11 Paraguay, s.s.
	1.—Money Orders on the United King-	Christian 2 1 Peeress 2 McAneland 2 1 Penrith 4
l	dom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and	McAusland Penrith 4 Connaught Perclude 1
	Yokohama. Shanghal and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.	Ranger Polynesia 1
	2 —Small sums may be remitted between	Cristoforo Co. 1 Presto 1
ŀ	the other Ports by means of Postage	lombo Pride of the Waer 2 Craig Ewan 1 Prince of Wales 1
┟╴	Stamps	Craig Ewan 1 Frince of water 1
	3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to	Dale, s.s. 1 1 Radnorshire, s.s.
	residents at the smaller Ports in this way.	Danhare 2 Redive 1
	An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed,	Denbighshire 1 Rhoda 1 RobertHenderson4
Ì	and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at	E. P. Bouverie 4 Rohtan 1
l	the nearest issuing office. The application	Language Albroth L Rotterdam
ł	must be accompanied with the full amount	Edward May 1 1 Roving Sailor 1
l	(including commission) in cheque, postage	Elizabeth Sapphire
	stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a	Nicholson Sapphire Elliotts 1 Sarah Nicholson
ı	little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the	Signal 1
ı	order, sends it on in the envelope, and	Felicetus Fiforbire  1 Sir Robert Parkes 1 Southern Cross 2
ļ	returns the change, if any, by first oppor-	
I	tunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it	Florence 1 Spirit of the Age 2 Fortitude 1 Star of China 1
	were to be registered, as it always should	1 SIRP OF JEHRACH 19
1	be. Care should be taken to send these	Gaetannio 1 Stracathro 4 Giamona 1 Syringa 1
	applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the depar-	
ļ	tures of the mails.	Glamis 5 8 Goe Crow Shan 1 Tariyon 1
}	4.—No order must exceed £10, or in-	
1	clude any fraction of a penny. Orders will	Gryfe 5 2
ł	he drawn at the current rate of the day	G. I. Pearson I Chamma
. [	and paid at the rate of the day when the	Harbinger 1 Vanadis 1
١	advice arrived.	Havelock 1
	The commission is as follows:—	Hibernia, 8.8. 1 Western Chief II
ļ	Orders on the United Kingdom. Up to £218 cents.	William Fruing 1  Ida F. Teylor 1 Wm. Phillips 2
	£5	Ida F. Taylor 1 wm. Philips 2
•	£7	J. D. Peters 1 1 Yorkshire 2
٠.	£1072 ,,	
·	Local Money Orders.	For H. M. Ships.
	11n to \$25	Table

Army and Navy Gazette. Cassell's Magazine. Der Freischütz. Die Gartelande. Echo du Parliment. Engineer, The Illustrated Australian News, Dec. 20. James Allan Tubes Tel. Code. Law Reports (8 vols.) Monateschrift für den Orient. Newcastle Weekly Chronicle. New York Maritonie Register, The News of the World. Nieueve Rotterdamsche Courant. Stuamship Circular (H. E. Moss') Sunday at Home.

Uber Land and Meer.

Vocauga Proiscourant,

Leta, Pap.

Tamar

Books, etc. without Covers.

Victor Emanuel

# Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked k., near the Kowleong shore k., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked c., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Whari.

6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	duchor- age.	Captain.	Flag (Rig		Tons.	Date (	•	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers		Durana	Brit.	str.	781	May	18	P. & O. S. N. Co.	4444414441	P. & O. Wha
dria	1	Breeze	Span.	atr.	460	May		Chinese		Cos'tan Doc
lbay		Lopez			1120	May		Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
enarty		Potter	Brit.	str.		May		Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports	22nd, noon
lubano		Ellis	!	str.			Q	Holliday, Wise & Co.	Hankow	22d, dayligh
irnsm <u>u</u> lr	4 0	Spowart	Brit.	Btr.		May	10	Soon Cheong & Co.	S'apore and Penang	Sands' Slin
neang Hock Klan	• • •	Webb	Brit.	Btr.		May	TO	Constant Consults to Co.	Const Dosts	21st inst.
ouglas		Pitman	Brit.	вtr,		May	ΤØ	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	ATOA TIDA
olden Horn		Alton	Brit.	str.		May		Wm. Pustau & Co.	C21 4 8- C21- 2	at daultabt
wai Yuen	4 h	Hutchinson	Chi.	str.	762			C. M. S. N. Co.	S'tow, Amoy & S'hai	ar araingur
llarney	5 c	O'Neill	Brit.	etr,		May		Ah Yon	I .	To-day
acgregor	2 h	Newell	Brit.	str.	2465	May		Gilman & Co.	<b>Z</b> 3	To-day
alacca		Edmond	Brit.	str.	1046	May	15	P. & O. S. N. Co.		Mails
Ingpo		Cass	Brit.	str.	761	May		Siemssen & Co.	Saigon	To-morrow
mgho	1-	Jaques	Brit.	str.	£71	May	19	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Foochow	
ean	4 6	Parsell	B.it.	str.	3707	May	18	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Y'hama&San F'cisco	Mails, 28th
eanic		Cowell	Brit.	etr.		May	Ê	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Foochow	To-day
onguin			B:i.	str.	643	May	14	Siemzsen & Co.	Salgon	To-day
ernambuco		Hyde		. *1		L =		Melchers & Co.	Yokohama	22nd inst.
viot		Nisbet	Brit.	atr.		May		Landstein & Co.	- Venventerious	- Anna Va
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bert Russell		Carver	Amer.			April	13	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
phington		Cunningham	Brit.	bqe.	326	May	10	Wieler & Co.	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	1 · .
nerica Pring von		Holdt	Ger.	sh.		May	1	Siemssen & Co.	Cebu	
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ina Isaata	A 1.	Thomsen	Brit. 3	m.adi		May	17	Meyer & Co.		
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nita		Ste er	Ger. 31				Λ	Siemssen & Co.		
nton		Crantz	Ger.	bge.		May				Wan-Lat D
rticks		Carr	Erit.	bqe,		May	ΙŇ	Meyer & Co.	***************************************	Wanchai P
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arité		Hervé	Fch.	bge,	255	May	2	Carlowitz & Co.	Touron	<b>!</b> · · · · · ·
iona Coon	2 h	Cheng Sang	Siam.	sch.		April	30	Chinese		
eng Soon	4	Tiemann	Ger,	boe.	269	May	6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
eutschland			Ger.	bqe.		April		Melchers & Co.	New York	
llen Rickmers		Weydemann	Close			May	2	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Cape St. James	Cleared
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smeralda .	12 1	Hansen	Ger,	bge.			TO	Carlowitz & Co.	Montal	i
udoxie Adolphine	2 (	Valot	Fch.	bg.		May			Tientsin	
abius		Stolze	Liam.	sh.		April	70	Kin-tye-loong		
leetwing		Guent	Amer.		829	May	7	Vogel, Hagedom & Co.		
ustay	3 (	Soremen	Ger,	bg.	227	May	16	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
ustav Adolph	4 1	Nee mann	Ger.	bqe,	300	May	14	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin	
ustav & Marie		Doose	Ger.	sh,	A A P	May	6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Halphong	
	Ā.	Smith	·	bqe.	1 1	May	8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
annah & Mary		Greig	Brit.		1200	April	28	P. & O. S. N. Co.	**************	K'loong De
annah Law -				.sh.			A	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	10005
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ighlander	d o	Hutchinson	Amer.	Bn.	1352	V y		Signeron & C.	Calles	
ydra	4 (	Dest	Ger.	bqe.		Mar		Siemssen & Co.	Callao	
is		Rüter	Ger.	bge,	506	May		Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
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Diterer	8 i		Amer.		45	Aug.	- 12	Insurance Cos.		
_		Scalerloh	Ger. 3		245	May	9	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Haiphong	To-day
ouisa Indus	0	Santon	Brit.			May	11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
adura	10					May	0	Tack Mee		
lorning Star	12	Michaelsen .	Siam.		4030	Amel	_	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	1
ew Era		Sawyer	Brit.	sb,		April	40	Rozario & Co.	Malhanne Ed 1	
ovelty	13 1	c Colliver	Brit.	bge.	1	May.	13	Wing Daniel I o	Melbourne & Sydney	7
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nward	4	e Morton	Brit.	sch.	1	May	1.1	Wieler & Co.		_
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osetta McNell	:3	c Brown	Amer	bae.		Mar	2	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	-
osina	8	c Hansen	Am. 3		1	: ·	29	Arnhold, Karharo & Co		
		k Millar			1159	, ,	18	Order Co.		
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illa de Rivadavia	4	c Carmus	_Span.		1 40-	April	2	Brandao & Co.		1
V. H. Deitz	ő	c Endicott	Amer.		487	April	. 19	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	San Francisco	
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				rr ##1	1	.	'			
WHAMPOA	ì	- grah-	Ger. 3	794 60	282	May	9	BEduard Schellhass & Co.		1 2
hristian '	ļ	Stehr	L	-	1		S	Melohers & Co.	Plantele	
esta	;	Dirks	Ger.	bqe.	. 302	Мау	, i	Directorial of CO	<b>Tientsin</b>	•
CANTON				•				\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	C12	
hinklang	i	Orr	Brit,	str.				Slemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
	. 1	Smith	Brit.	str.	.   749	May	- 4	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails

# Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor-	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	Н. Р.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ashuelot Charybdis Curlew Fly Hart Juno Magpie Marquez del Duero Mecanee Modeste Nassau Patino Victor Emanuel	5 c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	American British	corvette corvette gun vessel gun vessel gun vessel corvette gun vessel gunboat military hospital corvette eurveying vessel transport Commodore's flag-ship	1037 1506 774 464 465 900 774 700 2591 1405 695 1200 3087	6  3 4  3  14 4	700 160 120 160 350 150	May 18 April 5 May 4 May 15 May 6 May 15 May 2 May 10 April 13 May 1 Feb. 23	Geo. H. Perkins T. E. Smith E. J. Church John Bruce H. N. Ecod A. H. Boldero Charles Vernon Anson Barrajo  Alex. Buller, C.B. R. H. Napler Rapello Commodoro Watson

HONGKO	CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.							
Name,	Tons.	Captain.	Owne <b>rs.</b>	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
Fame Fei Wan Ichang Kin Shan Kin Kiang Lintin Powan Siada Sir J. Jeejesbhoy Spark White Cloud	117 700 457 617 69 1860 37 101 140 260 160	Stopani Martin Cary Benning, T.  Hawking Hoyland Benning, A. Browne	H. & W'poa Dock Co. H., C. & M. Sboat Co. Butterfield and Swire H., C. & M. Sboat Co. H., C. & M. Sboat Co. Kwok Acheong H., C. & M. Sboat Co. P. & O. S. N. Co. Kwok Acheong H., C. & M. Sboat Co. Kwok Acheong H., C. & M. Sboat Co. Kwok Acheong Kwok Acheong Kwok Acheong	An-lan Chen-jul Ching-po Ching-sing Chun-hai Peng-chou-hai Quong-on Shen-shi Sul-taing Tching-taing Tien-po Wing-po	431 28 150 280 600 180 150 150 150 600	7 1 6 5 5 5 6 6 3	400 60 60 150	J. Godsil E. F. Collins Wan Lum Wan E. Choy Li Ping Tye H. Wads Stewart Bessard C. De Longuevill Lam Man Wo

FOUCHOW SE	IPPING IN PORT. y 12, 1877.
Douglas	for Hongkong
Glaucus.	for Amoy
Glensarn	for London
Han K.wang	for Shanghai
Lady Bowen	for Shanghal
Ping On	for Wanchow
Swalow	for Swatow
Wm. Manson	British barque
Woollahra	for Changhai

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.
May 12, 1877.
MERCHANT STEAMERS.

* Since lef	port, or arti	ved at Honghop	Paloa B. Sabal	U. S. gunbost Rumion gunbost
Labyew		Ozinese	Monocady	U. S. corvette
Shanghai		British	Kestrel	H. M. gunboat
Nanking		American		OF-WAR.
Meikong	t executive services	French	Spinaway	British barque
Kiangyung		Chinese	Per Ardua	British barque
Klang-was	• • •	Chinese	Kenta Bank	British thip
HUWBING		Chinese	Katie Flickinger	American barque
Honan		Chinese	Eaglet	British barque
Hanyang `		British	Cyntistite	British barque
Hankow (1	IcQueen)	British	Cutty Sark	British ship
Gwalior		British	Cape Horn	German barque
Fusiyama	'	Chinese		SAILING VESSELS.
Dragon		British	*Zambesi	British
Deucalion		for London	Ta-yeu-fung	American
	Merchant St	ganzenu.		nt steamets.

Ī	HUNGKUNG MARK Corrected to Saturday,				Carrots, Salt catty Carrots, Fresh, English catty	20 — 40 80
	At 1110 Cash per Do	_			Cauliflower, each Celery, Chinese, catty	80 30 20 —
		Ca	keşi. Lei	sen.	Celery, English, ,,	70 40
	Butcher N Bacon, English, 1	_	450		Cucumbers, ,, Chilles, Dried, ,,	30 20 100 —
1	,, Ame. Sugar cured			250	onry Stuff, English,	80 70 40 30
	Beef, sirloin and prime ou		160	160	Egg Plant,	60 50
	Doort	at <b>ty</b> ,,			Garlio, (bulb) dried, ,,,	40 30 30 <b>2</b> 0
	33 Soup	11.	100	90	Greens, White	10 —
	,, Steak,	er set	160 60		Green, Sprouts	20 15 15 10
	Tongue, fresh,			250 300	Green Peas, in shell, old ,, young ,,	80 60 40 80
	,, Head, .		600	<b>5</b> 00	"Horse Radish," S'hai, ,,	<b>300 250</b>
	Down Role	n B	150 110	140 100	Lettuce, Chinese	20 — 10 —
	,, Feet,	**	<b>5</b> 0		Mint, bunch	15 10 750 650
	,, Kidneys, . ° ,, Tail,		60 100		Mushroom, dried, catty Onlons, Bombay .,,	750 650 100 60
	,, Liver,	_	80 v 50	60 40	,, Green . ,,	20 <del></del> 60 50
	Calves' Head and Feet,	net	500	400	,, English, bunch	10 5
	Hams, American,		800 180	280 170	Potatoes, Macao, catty ., . Californian, . ,,	30 20 <b>3</b> 0 25
	English .	99	360 190	340 180	Pumpking	12 10 20 16
		19 99	190	180	Radishes, doz.	30 20
	,, Shoulder, .	•	140 180		Scallions, catty Shalots,	25 20 35 30
	Pigs' Chitlings,	atty	60	50	Sesamum,	120 100
	Foot,	•	100 110	90 100	Spinach, ,, Common ,,,	40 30 25 <b>2</b> 0
•	,, Head,	#) :))	90	80	Squash, bottle , ,,	80
:	171Juna	each each	60 80	50 70	Taro (U Tau) , , , , Tomatoes, , , ,	20 — 120 80
	,, Liver,	lb,	100	80	Turnips, Salt, ,, Chinese catty	20 15 15 10
		catty **	150 180	140 120	Vegetable Marrow, ,,	80
	, Leg,	•	150	140 100	Water Lily Roots, , ,, Water Cress, bunch	40 30 20 10 h
,	,, Fat or Lard, Sheeps' Head, and Feet,	aot	110 <b>34</b> 0	<b>\$20</b>	Yams, catty	80 20
	, Heart,	ewoji	<b>50</b>	40 70	Aleurites, Catty	60 50
	Sucking Pigs,	97 99	1750	1000	Apples, Rose, Bananas, fragrant Punti,	70 60 80 25
	Veal, Pouitr	catty V.	140	120	Chestnuts, new, ,,	100 -
•	Capons,	catty	250	220	Cocoanuts bottle	60 <b>5</b> 0 400 <b>\$5</b> 0
		catty doz.	120 100	110	,, ib.	200 160
	n Duck	<b>37</b> 1	100	_	Dates, bottle Figs, Dried, ,,	500 400 500 400
	, Sait Fowls,	oatty	120 180	160	Ground Nuts, catty Guavas,	40 30 50 40
	Geese, Partridges,	))	120 350	110 300	Lemons,	140 120
	Pheasants, Canton, live,		\$2.00		,, Green, ,,	100 90 200 180
-	Pigeona, Quail,	esch .	150 130	140	" Green, "	. 50 40
•	Rabbits,		800	500	Loong Ngan, Dried, ,, Mangoes, each	400 <b>2</b> 00 70 60
	Teal, Turkeys, Cock,	catty			olives, green; Punti, catty	80 <b>25</b> 60 —
P	,, Hen,	,, each	450 600	400	Oranges, (Coolie) Chang ,,	70 60
	Fish.				", Sweet, Sun-woey,, ", (Mand.) coolie ",	350 300 200 —
	Bombay Ducks, new per Bream,	hundre catty	d 350 90		", (Mandarin) ",	200 — 150 180
	Carp,	"	80	70	Papaw, ,,	40 —
	1	lb.		150 120	Pears, Nanking, ,, Pears, Chefoo, ,,	140 120 170 —
	Cuttle Fish,	. •	80 100	70	,, Punti, ,,	50 40
<del></del> :		)) ))	80	60	Pine-apples, Punti . each Plantains, common . catty	100 60 30 20
	File Fish,	12	60 130	•	,, fragrant ,,	40 80 60 50
<del>-</del>	" Small .	)) ))	90	80	"Yellow,,	50 40
_	1	1J 50	200 180		,, Green,,,	50 40 300 250
	Herrings,	**	100	80	Pumeloes or Shaddock, Canton,	en.100 80
		box catty	\$1.00 140		Raisins, Muscatel, bottle	
	Lobsters,	. **	-80 70		Salesbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty	80 70
	Mango Fish,	)) ))	160	_	Tamarinds, catty	60 50
	Mullet, Oysters,	12 23	100 140		Walnuts, ,,, Water Chesnuts, Canton ,,	110 100 60 50
	Parrot Fish,	7 <b>193</b> (17	140	130	Miscellaneous.	
	Perch, Pomfret,	)) ))	80 140	70 180	,, English,	750 500
<u>.</u>	,, Black	"	90 160	- T.	Barley, picul Bran, picul	1600 1500 1500 1400
	Prawns, Ray,	. 11 . 11	160	140	Butter, lb.	600 <b>50</b> 0
 <del>-</del>	Roach, Rock Fish,	97	· 160		Candied Orange Poel, . bottle	750 700 750 700
	Salmon, Canton,	99 99	100	90	Capers, ,,	250 220
<b>-</b>	Salt Fish, Shark, young	2\$ 13	120 70		Chargoal, picul Cheese, American, lb.	1080 1000 400 350
	Shrimps,	77	70 250	1. 10	Cinnamon, catty	800 <b>25</b> 0 160 <b>15</b> 0
	Skate, Snapper,	7) <b>?</b> )	250 120	110	Cloves, ,,	700 500
٠.	Snipe Fish, Soles, Fresh	)) 	160 160		Coccanut Cil, bettle	180 <b>15</b> 0 280 <b>290</b>
	Tench,	93 93	100	<b>8</b> 0	Curry Powder, . bottle	500 <b>260</b>
<b>0</b> .	Tustles, Small, White Bait,	99	<b>400</b> <b>8</b> 0			400 <b>85</b> 0 40 <b>8</b> 0
-	Vegeta	bles.	450		Gram, ploul	3000 2750
	Asparagus, Bamboo Shouts,	tin catty	100	80	Lamp Oil, catty	750 90 80
		100	20 80	<b>_</b>	Macaroni, box	1025 1000 750 ···
	1 3) arrivally a f	\$1 \$0 <sub>\$1</sub>	80	50	Mango Chutter, bettle	500 800
	,, French from Mac		12)		Mustard,	180 160 10 8
	,, Long,	each	15		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	organization of the second
	Beet Root, Bitter Squash,	catty	140	· :.	Olives, bottle	
	Beet Root, Bitter Squash, Brassica, Cabbage, White Canton	catty	140 12 30	10 25	Olives, bottle Paddy, ploul Pearl Barley, bottle	1600 1600
	Beet Root, Bitter Squash, Brassica, Cabbage, White Canton ,, Common,	catty	140 12 30 10	10 25 8	Olives, bottle Paddy, ploul Pearl Barley, bottle W. QUINCEY, Acting Inspecto	1600 1600 220 180
	Beet Root, Bitter Squash, Brassica, Cabbage, White Canton Common, Hongkong, Macae,	catty	140 12 30 10 70	10 25 8 30 30	Paddy, ploul Pearl Barley, bottle W. QUINCEY, Acting Inspector Printed and published by G	1600 1500 220 180 r of Markets.
	Beet Root, Bitter Squash, Brassica, Cabbage, White Canton Common, Hongkong, Macae, Turnip, Bohl	each each	140 12 30 10 70	10 25 8 80 30	Paddy, ploul Pearl Barley, bottle W. Quincey, Acting Inspecto Printed and published by G Barn, at the China Mail Wandham Street, Honors	1600 1500 220 180 r of Markets. 20. Murray Office. No. 2
	Beet Root, Bitter Squash, Brassica, Cabbage, White Canton Common, Hongkong, Macce,	each each	140 12 30 10 70 70	10 25 8 80 30	Paddy, ploul Pearl Barley, bottle W. Quincey, Acting Inspecto Printed and published by G Barn, at the China Mail Wandham Street, Honors	1600 1500 220 180 r of Markets. 20. Murray Office. No. 2